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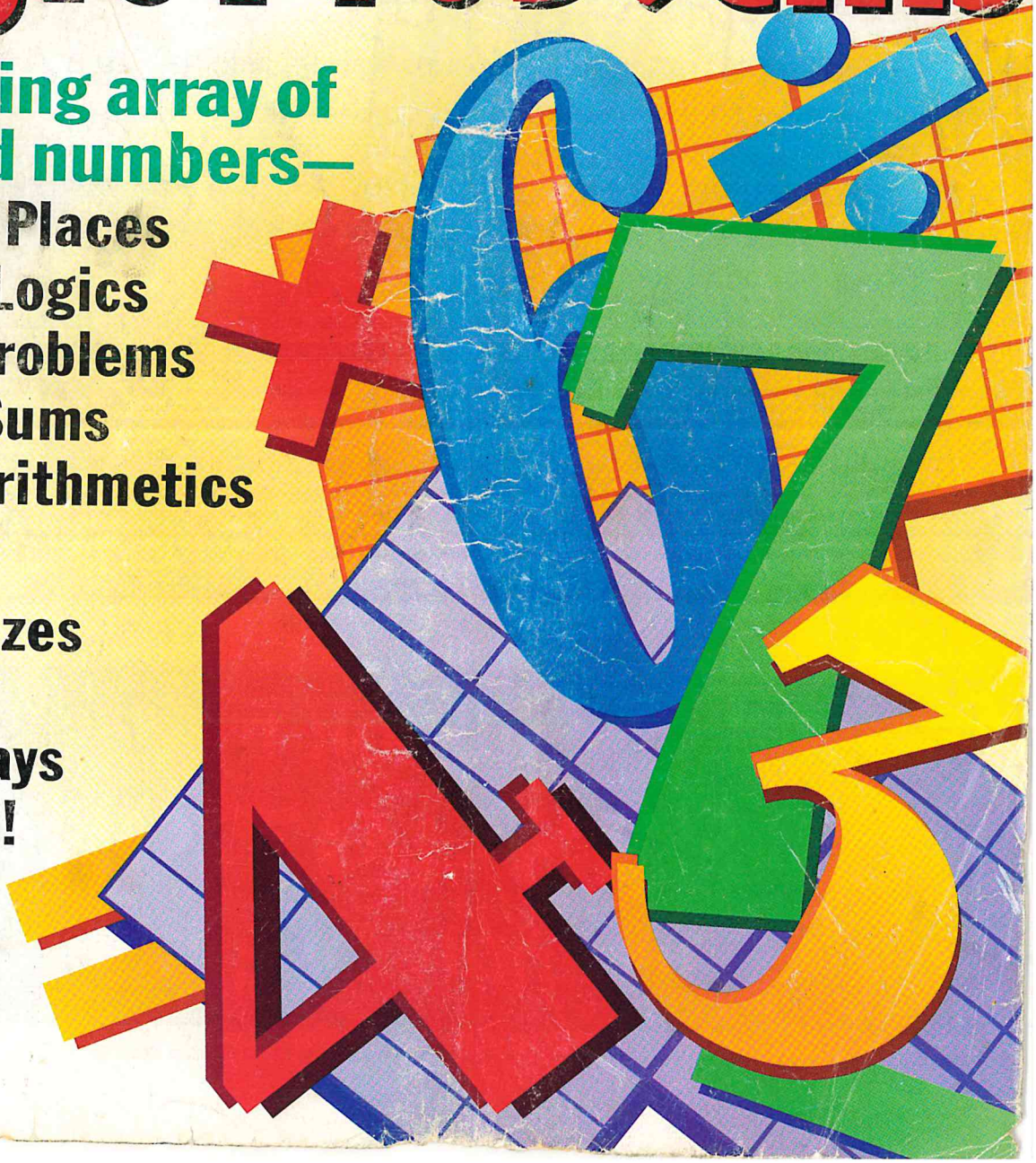

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CONTRIBUTORS

Harry Archer • Diane Baldwin • Gerald Berkowitz • Jerri Lynn Burket • Mary Marks Cezus • David Champlin Kevyn Dymond • Margaret Edmiston • Carole Gipstein Jean Hannagan • L.G. Horsefield • Robert Johnson Lester Jordan • Alan Lefcourt • Robert Nelson • William Organ • William Pinkston • Mary Powell • Evelyn Rosenthal • Charlotte and Dan Ross • Jessie Smith Patricia Stevens • Linda Thistle • Jean Upshall • Thomas and Nancy Westbom • Diane Yoko • Mark Zegarelli Susan Zivich

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Cover illustration by O'Neil Nanco

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LETTER FROM THE EDITORS

Ten years ago, the editorial staff of Dell Puzzle Magazines got together to discuss a little dilemma that kept popping up: "How can we make our solvers even happier?" A lot of ideas were bandied about, but finally we agreed upon a concept that we thought might work. A special column was written for *Dell Pencil Puzzles & Word Games* that solicited folks for what sorts of features they liked, didn't like, wanted more of, wanted fewer of, etc. We even asked for specifics such as how many, how hard, how easy, and how often. As a result of that request, letters came pouring in. A few months later, *Dell Math Puzzles and Logic Problems* hit the newsstands for the very first time. And now, in 1999, we're celebrating the tenth anniversary of this title!

We've never forgotten the help you solvers provided us. In fact, some of the original parameters for *Dell Math and Logic* are still in place: 15 Logic Problems, 20 Cross Sums, 45 Word Arithmetics, and 10 Figure Logics. And, as always, there is a great variety of other puzzles; this issue includes such favorites as Square Logic, Cross Figure, Kross Number Kriss Krosses, Out and Around, Fun with Facts and Figures, Crossmath, Math Mazes, and many more. But don't think for a second that we've stopped listening! Recently, we've received more and more letters with strong preferences for Number Place and Bingo Plays. Well, ladies and gentlemen, you're getting what you asked for — from now on, there will be at least 6 Number Places in every issue (9 in this one, though) and at least 1 Bingo Plays (with 3 in this one).

So, after ten years, have we answered the question "How can we make our solvers happier?" We hope so, but we can never know for sure unless you tell us. After you get through solving all the puzzles in this issue (or when you take a well-deserved break), why not drop us a line and let us know if we are indeed making you happier? Remember, if there is something about *Dell Math Puzzles and Logic Problems* you might want to see changed, the best way to do it is to ask! Please write to us at:

Dell Math Puzzles and Logic Problems
Dell Puzzle Magazines
475 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016
Fax: 212-686-7414
e-mail: puzzles@dellmagazines.com

the Editors

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BY THE NUMBERS

Each letter in a By the Numbers puzzle represents a digit from 0 to 9. In each individual puzzle, every time a specific letter is used, it stands for the same digit. When a digit already appears in a puzzle, none of the letters in that puzzle will represent that same digit. Thus M, N, P, Q, and R in the first puzzle cannot stand for 4, 6, or 8.

Answers are on page 65.

1.

```
  4 Q P, N P R
+ 4 M Q, 8 Q 6
---------------
  M N M, R 8 6
```

M = _____

N = _____

P = _____

Q = _____

R = _____

2.

```
  4 3, 8 A 3
  X Y, 3 Z Y
+   8, A Y 8
---------------
  8 B, 8 3 C
```

X = _____

Y = _____

Z = _____

A = _____

B = _____

C = _____

IT JUST FIGURES!

Is the right answer A, B, or C? If you concentrate really hard, you'll see...it just figures! **Answers are on page 65.**

1. Roman numerals MCM represent (a) 1500 (b) 1900 (c) 1100.
2. The angles of any triangle will add up to (a) 360 degrees (b) 90 degrees (c) 180 degrees.
3. It would be least expensive to (a) take three people to one show (b) take two people to two shows (c) take one person to three shows.
4. A table top measuring 144 inches by 108 inches has an area of (a) eight square yards (b) twelve square yards (c) nine square yards.
5. There were 8,900 words in the manuscript, but the editor deleted 10%, paying three cents per word for the balance. The author received (a) $210.00 (b) $243.30 (c) $240.30.
6. Between 11:30 a.m. Tuesday and 12:30 p.m. Thursday there are (a) 61 hours (b) 49 hours (c) 73 hours.
7. Frank had eleven each of the following denominations; penny, nickel, dime, quarter, half-dollar, and dollar, the sum of which was (a) $21.01 (b) $21.51 (c) $19.51.

FIGURE IT OUT

1. The manager of a sporting-goods company noticed a number of baseball bats in stock and told his shipping clerk to ship 24% to Chicago, 36% to Philadelphia, 18% to New York, and 20% to Los Angeles. "Oh, yes," he added, "here is one more bat for your kid — adding it will solve your problems." The clerk was puzzled. Can you help him figure out how many to send to each city?

2. John Smith signed a three-year contract at $200,000 a year, with an annual raise of $10,000. His sister Jane signed a three-year deal at $200,000 a year, but with a semi-annual raise of $2,000. At the end of three years, how much more money has John received than Jane?

Answers are on page 65.

THE KEITH DIAMONDS

The S.S. Titanium was nearing the end of her voyage from London to New York. As the stately liner approached the Statue of Liberty and the view of Manhattan's skyline, crowds of passengers thronged on deck and lined the rails.

Inspector Larry Brown of Scotland Yard stood a short distance from the rail, his keen blue eyes fixed on a tall, smartly-dressed blonde woman.

She was using her elaborate cigarette holder to point out a particular part of the skyline to an elderly woman who listened with rapt attention. Larry studied the animated face of the blonde woman as she turned to her companion, and found it hard to believe she really was Sheila Grant, notorious jewel thief and international smuggler. Then again, in this business, anything is possible.

Anyway, there could really be no doubt. He sighed and his lean good looks clouded with the thought of the problem confronting him. Somehow, he must find what she had done with the four costly diamonds stolen from a leading London jewelry firm.

If he could find their hiding place before the ship docked, he would have the cooperation of the alert U.S. customs officers, but once Sheila Grant got by customs with the loot, there'd be only a slim chance of recovering the stones.

"You'll love New York, aunty," the Sheila told her elderly relative. Her husky pleasant voice carried to where Larry Brown was standing.

"I'm sure I will, my dear," the older woman nodded. "I can't wait to begin to see the sights. Oh, I am so looking forward to those Broadway plays. Plus, I really would like to get my feet back on solid ground."

No wonder, Brown thought, you're probably in on the diamond theft, and anxious to get off the ship and turn them over to a fence. At the same time he eyed the unusually designed brown leather purse Sheila Grant carried. All during the voyage she'd kept it with her, even taking it dancing.

Larry Brown had even shared a dance with her. He had made it a point to get an introduction. This was part of his plan to locate the four diamonds. Sheila had been most charming.

Too bad the woman was a thief! But the fact must be faced. Somewhere on her person or in her luggage the stones were concealed, and Brown's time for discovering them was limited to less than an hour.

Falling back on his experience and long training, he tried to make up his mind where the girl might have hidden the stones. If in the ornate leather bag, they could be in the lining, or the fancy leather work. Finally, as they approached customs, Brown stepped forward and with a smile he said, "We must see one another in New York, Ms. Grant. May I have your hotel's telephone number?"

The woman's alert eyes met his. "Of course Inspector," she said, opening her purse, "I believe I have it right in here."

"Great," he watched carefully as she searched, noting the bag's contents. Nerves must be bad, he decided, judging by the nicotine stains on her fingers. No wonder she'd been smoking a lot. She was playing a dangerous game.

"Here we are," she wrote down the number for him and with a bright smile she turned to go.

"Just one moment, Ms. Grant," Inspector Brown said as he called over a customs officer. "She has the Keith diamonds," he told the officer. "You'll find them in her cigarette holder."

HOW DID INSPECTOR BROWN KNOW WHERE THE DIAMONDS WERE HIDDEN?

Answer is on page 65.

STUDENT SCREENING

There are 120 students in a freshman class. Their student-screening examination was given in two parts. On the first part, 75 of the students passed. On the second part, 55 of the students passed. On both parts, 38 students passed.

CAN YOU TELL HOW MANY OF THE STUDENTS IN THE FRESHMAN CLASS FAILED BOTH PARTS OF THE EXAM?

Answer is on page 65.

LOGIC PROBLEM

1. FAMILY PETS

by JEAN UPSHALL

The members of the Aniamore family are true animal lovers. So much so, that Connie and Jim Aniamore believe each of their children should have a pet of his or her own. Plus, there is the added opportunity to teach their children what it means to be responsible for another creature. Bonnie and her three siblings must feed, groom, and clean up after his or her own pet (each has a different pet; one is a parrot). Can you determine from the information below the name of each child, along with the type, name, and age of each pet (one pet is named Spot)?

1. Each pet is either twice as old as another or half the age of another.
2. Yakki is four years older than the combined ages of the hamster and Lloyd's pet and 10 years younger than Puff.
3. Michael's pet, who is 2, is the youngest; it is not the one named Pinky.
4. The cat is older than the dog but younger than Nancy's pet.

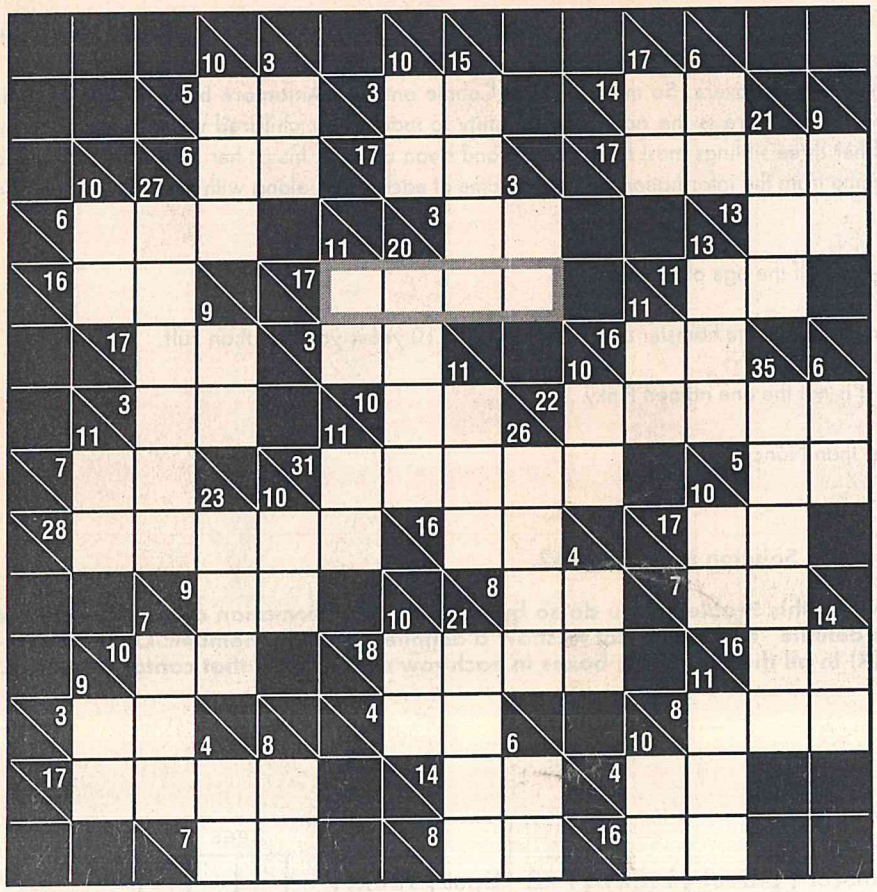
Solution is on page 62.

If you care to use the chart below in solving this Problem, you do so by entering all information obtained from the clues using, perhaps, an X to indicate a definite "no" and a dot to show a definite "yes." Remember: Once you enter a definite "yes" (dot), place a "no" (X) in all the rest of the boxes in each row and column that contains the dot.

	cat	dog	hamster	parrot	Pinky	Puff	Spot	Yakki	ages			
Bonnie												
Lloyd												
Michael												
Nancy												
ages												
Pinky												
Puff												
Spot												
Yakki												

If you wish to learn more about the use of Logic Problem charts and how they can assist you, send for a free leaflet of easy-to-follow instructions, "Solving Logic Problems, Step by Step." Mail to Dell Math Puzzles and Logic Problems, Dept. L.P., Dell Magazines Direct, 6 Prowitt St., Norwalk, CT 06855-1220. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope (long-letter size, if possible, please).

CROSS SUMS

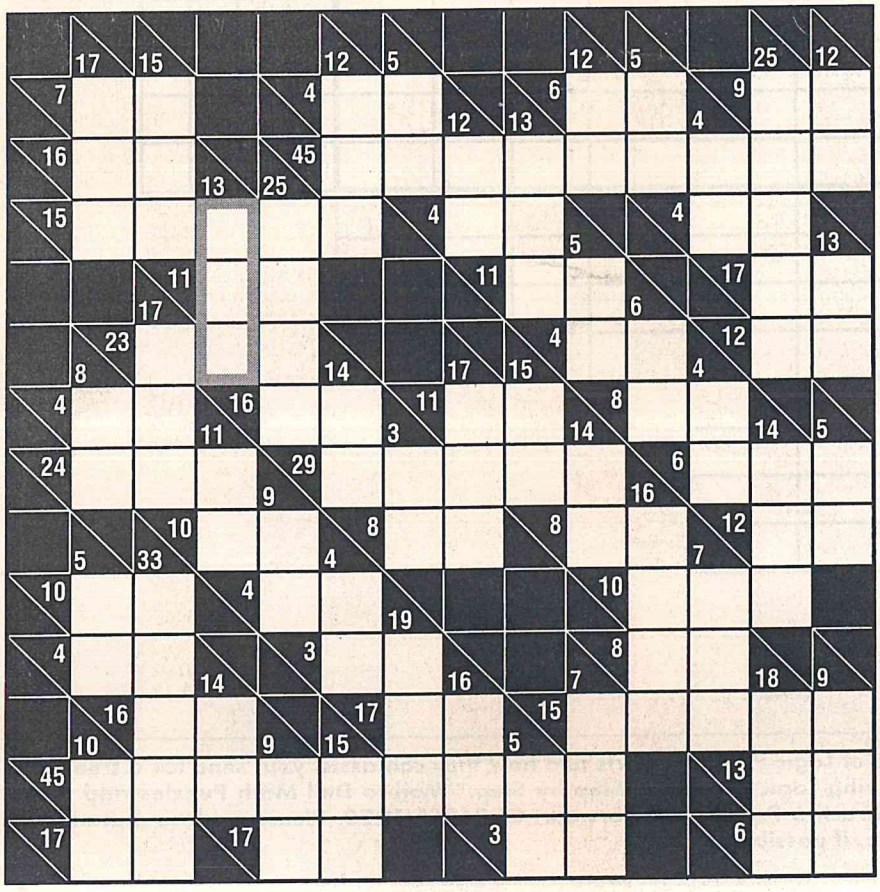


NUMBER 1

In these puzzles, the numbers in the black squares refer to the SUMS of the digits that you are to fill into the empty spaces. The number ABOVE the diagonal line refers to the empty spaces directly to the RIGHT of that number. A number BELOW the diagonal line refers to the empty spaces directly BELOW that number.

No zeros are used here, only the digits one through nine. An important point: A digit cannot appear more than once in any particular digit combination. We have outlined one area in each diagram on these two pages. If you need help starting a puzzle, the digit combination to go into that area is listed on page 66.

Solutions are on page 59.



NUMBER 2

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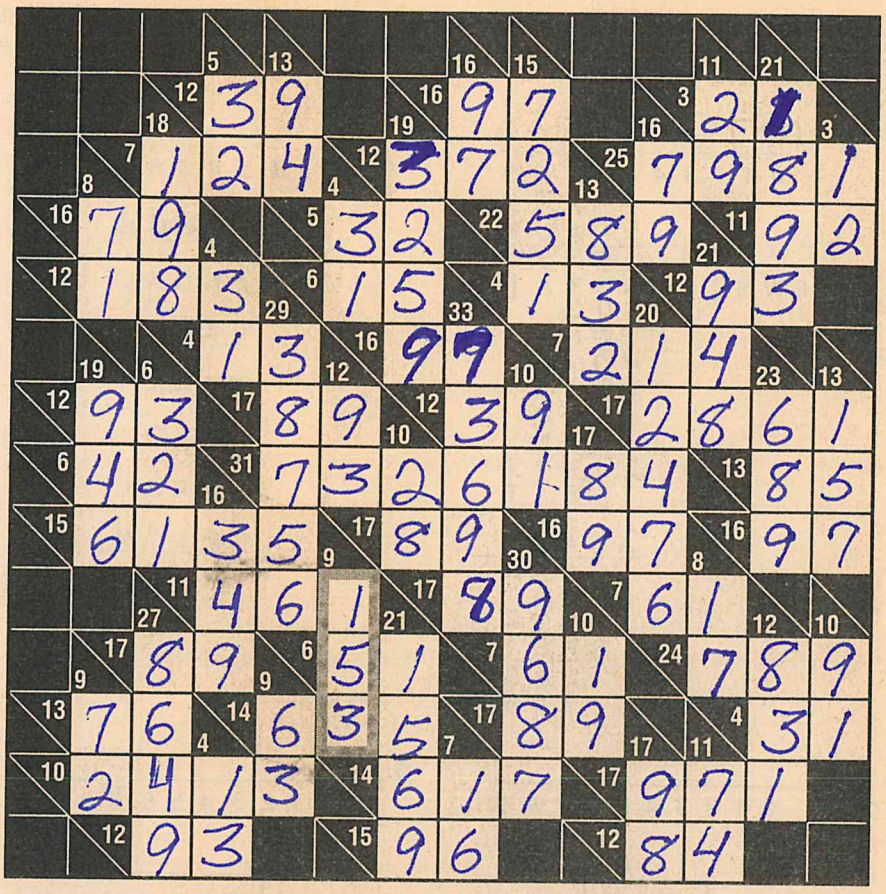
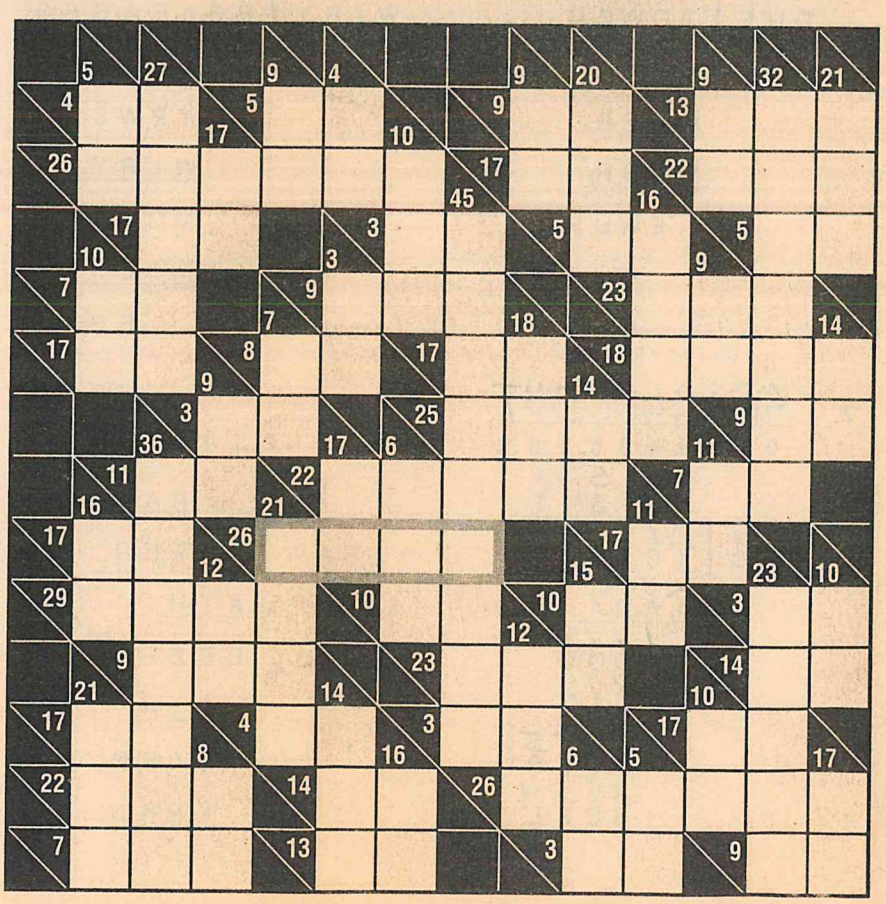
CROSS SUMS

NUMBER 3



Solutions are on page 59.

• NUMBER 4



WORD ARITHMETIC

These are long-division problems in which letters are substituted for numbers. Solve the problem; determine the number value of each letter; and, when the letters in each one have been arranged in order from 0 to 9, they will spell out a word or words.

Solutions are on page 66.

1.

NATURESHOW

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                1328
              A U T O
7590 | 10082125
H E W N | A N N O T A T E
        7590
        H E W N
        2492 1
        T R W T A
        2277 0
        T T H H N
         2151 2
          T A E A T
          1518 0
          A E A O N
           6332 5
           S U U T E
           6072 0
           S N H T N
            2605
             T S N E
```

2.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          W O N
LAW | S H O A L
      L A W
      W S W A
      W A E O
        A H O L
        H L T N
          D O O
```

3.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
              P A D
NEAR | M I N I M U M
       A E P D I
           U M M U
           N E A R
           N N A A M
           N A N M D
             A U D O
```

4.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          E R E
DUE | T O W E R
      D U E
      W C E E
      W D C R
        E W U R
        D U E
          D N P
```

5.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
            Y I P S
WIRY | R E L E A S E S
       R L E M I
           Y P W S
           W I R Y
           M M S I E
           M I E S W
             E S A S
```

6.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          C A N
RAN | G R A S P
      I I H
      U A U S
      U R G P
        R R S P
        R P S H
          U G S
```

7.

AGIRLSCOUT

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
              529
            S I T
406 | 214775
L A C | I G L O O S
      2030
      I A R A
       1177
       G G O O
         812
         U G I
         3655
         R C S S
         3654
         R C S L
             1
             G
```

8.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          R A W
RAW | S H E E R
      A T H
      E E E E
        T I H
        E L E R
        E R R W
          I U
```

9.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
            N O
COOS | S L O W S
       W C C L
       N B N S S
       N N P U H
         C N L B
```

FIGURE LOGIC 1

Solve Figure Logic by completing some simple arithmetic problems, which will enable you to move from clue to clue through the puzzle. You will not always be able to complete an entire number at first, but you may be able, by logic, to determine what one or more of the digits must be. If you enter those digits into the diagram, they may help you to solve other clues, and you can eventually return to the unfinished numbers and finally complete them. Note: A square of a number is that number multiplied by itself. For example, the square of 6 is 36 (6 x 6 = 36).

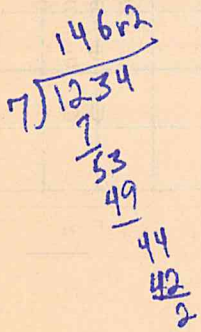
A starting help is given on page 66.

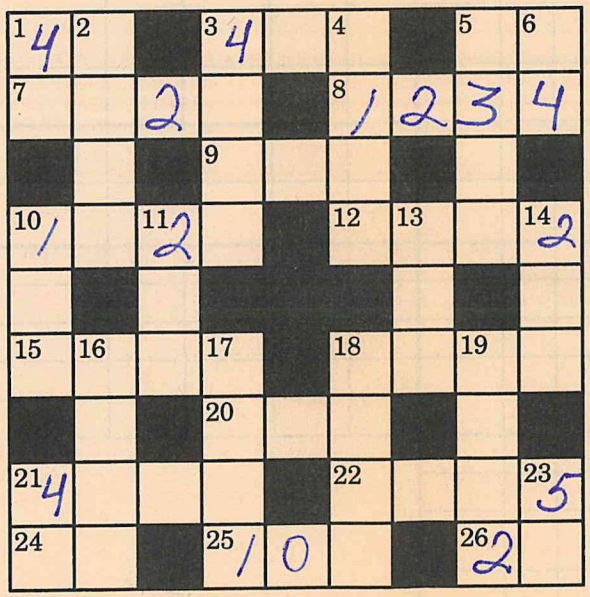
ACROSS

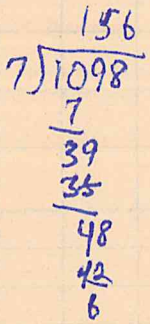
1. Two more than 6-Down
3. Four times 25-Across
5. Two times 1-Down
7. 6-Down squared
8. Consecutive digits in ascending order
9. Same digit three times
10. Four hundred less than 7-Across
12. One less than 8-Across
15. 9-Across times 26-Across
18. 10-Down times 23-Down
20. 6-Down plus 11-Down
21. 1-Across plus 3-Down
22. Five times 10-Across
24. 23-Down minus 26-Across
25. Fifty more than 23-Down
26. One-quarter of 5-Across

DOWN

1. Two times 26-Across
2. 5-Across squared
3. 6-Down times 25-Across
4. 1-Down times 25-Across
5. Two times 4-Down
6. One-and-a-half times 24-Across
10. 5-Across plus 6-Down
11. Two times 25-Across
13. One-seventh of 8-Across
14. One-fifth of 8-Across
16. Two times 10-Across
17. 4-Down minus 26-Across
18. 11-Down plus 18-Across
19. Ten less than three times 12-Across
21. One more than 1-Down
23. Four more than 1-Across







Solution is on page 60

LOGIC PROBLEM

2. SOCK IT TO ME!

by MARK T. ZEGARELLI

Riva was never one to give up easily. However, when she made a concerted effort to solve one of life's little mysteries, she practically turned the house upside down. What was the little mystery? Just where do all the lost socks go? She searched the house and found, eventually, five socks. Each of the five socks was found without a match. In fact, each was a different color and was located in a different place (one sock was in a pile of rags). Alas, it was an investigation conducted in vain, as each sock was unwearable for a different reason (one had a hole in the heel). From the following clues, can you determine for each sock where Riva found it, the color, and what makes it unwearable, along with the order in which she found the five socks?

1. The red sock and the sock that Riva found behind the dryer were, in some order, the second sock she found and the sock she found two socks ahead of the one that was faded.
2. Riva didn't find the sock that was unwashably dirty in a scarf drawer or under the couch.
3. She found the black sock sometime after she found the sock that was threadbare, and sometime before she found the sock that was static-stuck to a sweater hanging in her closet.
4. She didn't find the sock with the hole in the toe just after she found a sock in her scarf drawer.
5. Riva found at least one sock sometime after she found the yellow sock and sometime before she found a sock under the couch.
6. Three of the five socks that Riva found were the gray sock, the sock that was stuck to the sweater, and the faded sock.
7. Riva didn't find the pink sock (which wasn't stuck to the sweater) just after either of the socks that had holes.
8. The sock stuck to the sweater was third and wasn't yellow.

Solution is on page 62.
See page 7 for directions on how to use the solving chart.

	black	gray	pink	red	yellow	dirty	faded	hole in heel	hole in toe	threadbare	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
behind dryer															
in scarf drawer															
stuck to sweater															
under couch															
with rags															
1st															
2nd															
3rd															
4th															
5th															
dirty															
faded															
hole in heel															
hole in toe															
threadbare															

CROSS FIGURE

The "definitions" for this puzzle consist of short arithmetic problems, and numerical-trivia teasers, as well as number games, jokes, and poems. Write the digit or digits suggested by each into the diagram crossword style.

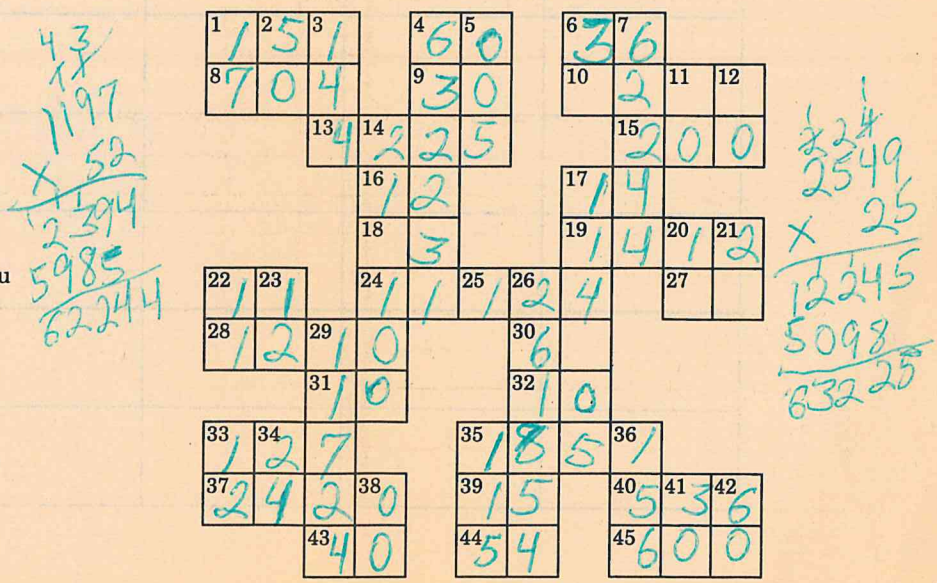
ACROSS

1. If a calf weighs 151 pounds when standing on 3 feet, what will it weigh when standing on 4 feet?
4. "Three-score summers, when they're gone"
6. What you are if you're worried about turning 40 in 4 years
8. Se venh undr edfo ur
9. Trick: Take one from the Roman numeral for 29
10. There was a young lady from Crew,
    Who wanted to catch the Train 22.
    Said the porter, "Don't worry,
    Or flurry or scurry,
    It's a minute or — — — —."
13. Deduct 475 from two and one-half tons
15. Half of the Four Hundred
16. The old one-two punch
17. February is usually only twice this long
18. John Inkslinger one winter saved 2 barrels of ink by not crossing his t's or dotting his i's. How many gallons is that?
19. The year A.D., 587 years ago
22. A snake in the grass counted 44 horse legs. How many horses were there?
24. 24 more than twice the product of 50 and 111
27. The mysteriously missing floor
28. It is now 10:40. What will the time be in one and one-half hours?
30. Two consecutive digits in order
31. If you take 10 cards from 20 cards, how many will you have?
32. The better half of a tenant
33. Amount of money you have if you have 3 quarters, 4 dimes, 2 nickels, and 2 pennies
35. Copy this number placing a one before each even number and a one after each odd number: 85
37. Just write down two dozen, then add a score
39. A five and dime adds up to this
40. 206, 316, 426, — — —
43. Half a score times 4
44. Place 2 nickels side by side, but take away a penny
45. An hour after 5:00 o'clock shadow

DOWN

1. A magazine for teenage glamour girls
2. I have two coins in my hand worth 55 cents. One of them is not a nickel. What is the value of the larger coin?
3. Circa the mid-1950s: Rent should be 25% of income. What income justifies $36 rent per month?
4. What numbers do these suggest — hexagon, tripod, duet, twins, triplets, and ace?
5. If Franklin invented the bifocal eyeglasses, write 005; if Bell did, write 015
6. How many can be served a cup of cider from a 2-gallon bottle?
7. A hypnotist claims he has 171 clients a day, 7 days a week. If he performs on a weekly basis, how many would he have in a year?
11. Penned the teenager to dad:
    I love you plenty;
    Please leave me —
12. If it takes twenty minutes to cook one potato, how long will it take to cook a dozen?
14. C times the sum of five M's, one C, one L, one X, and one I
17. The factors of this number are 45 and 2549
20. Number of the hour that denotes the last 5 minutes
21. "The Lord is my Shepherd" is the beginning of what Psalm?
22. Two pipe cleaners
23. A jury is composed of how many?
25. A bachelor is a man who doesn't make the same mistake —ce
26. Copy and continue this series: 2, 6, 18, — —
29. Won, 17 to 4
33. How many revolutions does the minute hand of a clock make in 12 hours?
34. There are how many hours in a day, if you're in love?
35. Multiply the number of bowling pins set up in a lane times a dozen. For luck, subtract 5
36. 16 divided by 5?
38. What occurs once in one hundred years but never in one hundred and fifty years?
41. Take a letter out of "thirsty"
42. If a pie is cut into six same-size pieces, how many degrees are represented by each piece?

Solution is on page 61



LOGIC PROBLEM

3. DEEP-SEA DIVERS

by SUSAN ZIVICH

Five friends traveled to Tokomaru Bay for the vacation of a lifetime. They lounged on the beach, toured local villages, and learned Maori dances. The highlight of their stay was a deep-sea diving expedition. Each of the five friends participated in the dive and each diver returned with a beautiful shell as a souvenir and an exciting tale of a close encounter of the marine kind. They went directly from the dive to the Juice Hut to relax, have a juice, show off their shells, and share their adventures. Of course, many pictures of the colorful shells and the divers in their colorful bathing suits were taken. From the following clues, can you determine each diver's name, bathing-suit color, choice of juice, marine encounter, and shell souvenir?

1. Alison spotted a shark and the diver wearing the red suit spotted a turtle.
2. Melinda ordered a sparkling grape juice. Her roommate requested pineapple juice.
3. Patty, who wore the purple suit, sat next to the woman who returned with an oyster shell.
4. Clarissa and the woman who spotted the eel both ordered chips with their juice.
5. Nikole, who found the winkle shell, and the woman who found the whelk shell both planned to make necklaces out of them.
6. The woman wearing the green suit admired the clam shell found by the diver in the yellow suit.
7. The diver who found the conch shell ordered freshly-squeezed orange juice, and the woman who spotted the stingray asked for apple juice.
8. The woman in the blue bathing suit, who ordered lemonade, listened enviously to her companion who spotted the porpoise.
9. The woman who saw the eel returned with an oyster shell — with a pearl inside!

Solution is on page 62.

The table below was found to be of more help in solving this Logic Problem than the usual chart.

name	suit color	juice	marine encounter	shell found

KROSS NUMBER KRISS KROSSES

Fit the number combinations supplied with each diagram into their proper places in the puzzle squares. The combinations are in numerical order according to length. If you need help getting started, the numbers that go into the outlined areas are listed on page 66.

Solutions are on page 60.

3 Digits

146
222
241
278
585
590
716

4 Digits

1310
1729
1739
1743
1965
1991
2115
2160
3341
3727
3996
4947
5207
5616
6964
7011
7023
7188
7964
8590
9960

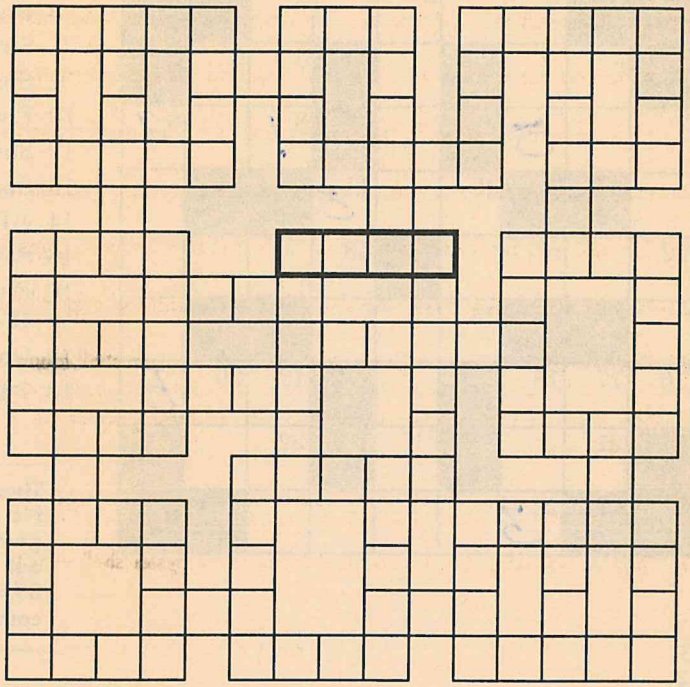
5 Digits

11571
18579
29737
34138
43350
56222
61010
65119
66590
76155
79931
81111
85923

6 Digits

155131
253109
541129
587563
721260
981141

1.



---

3 Digits

135
167
224
241
333
384
493
792
831
863

4 Digits

1355
1458
1961
2213
2475
3157
4307
4519
4734
5366
5605
6469
9464

5 Digits

28494
47583
50664
57159
58993
59112
65449
72749
81124
91817
93716
97575
99429

6 Digits

309656
478382
479952
493386
512129
522643
557332
719610
743165
873996
959110

2.

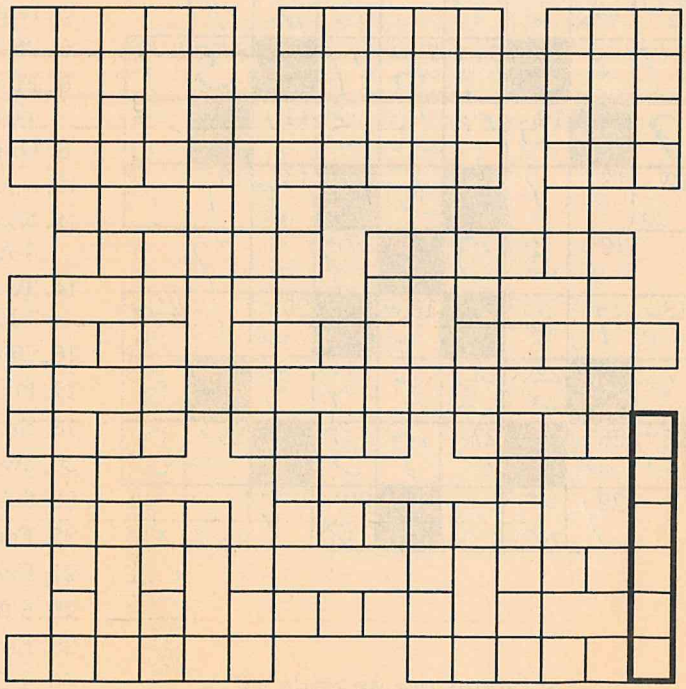
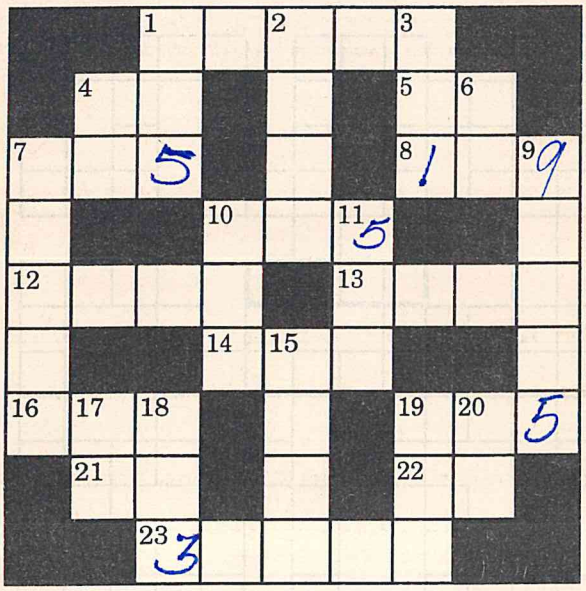


FIGURE LOGICS 2 & 3

Directions for solving are on page 11. If you need help starting these puzzles, starting helps are given on page 66.



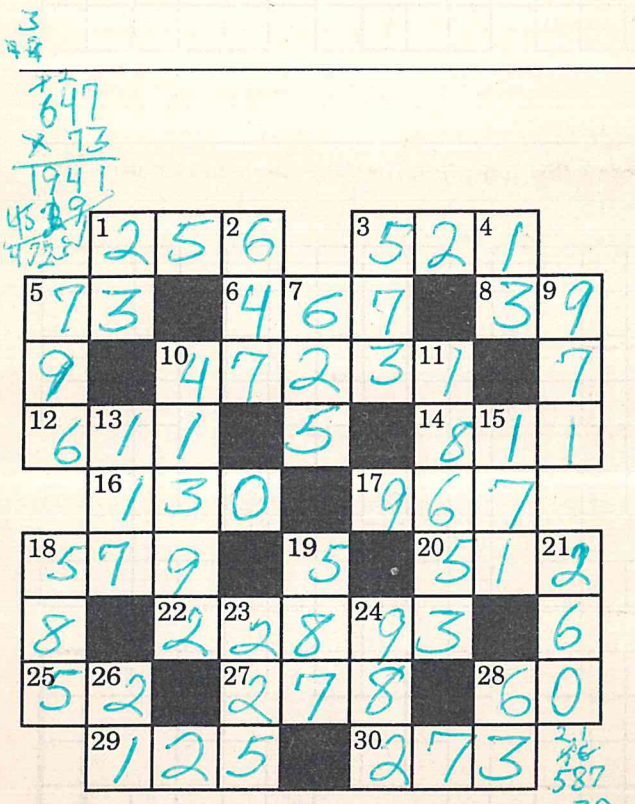
ACROSS

1. Three times 12-Across
4. One-half of 5-Across
7. Six less than 3-Down
8. Six less than 1-Down
10. Five times 4-Across
12. Square of 20-Down
13. Sixteen times 14-Across
14. 4-Down times 22-Across
16. Seven times 4-Across
19. Five hundred less than 18-Down
22. One-quarter of 21-Across
23. 7-Down plus 11-Down

DOWN

1. Ten more than 10-Across
2. Six times 7-Across
4. One-third of 20-Down
6. Number between 4-Across and 22-Across
7. Nine times 15-Down
9. Three times 7-Down
15. Thirty-one times 8-Across
18. Seven times 8-Across

These are all the clues needed to solve this Figure Logic. No other clues are necessary. NOTE: There are no clues given for some answers. These answers can be figured out by working back and forth from other clues or by filling in other answers. All the information needed to complete the puzzle has been provided.



ACROSS

1. Digits of 7-Down re-arranged
3. Digits of 20-Across rearranged
5. 28-Across plus 4-Down
6. Five hundred less than 17-Across
8. One-third of 13-Down
10. 5-Across times 2-Down
12. Ninety more than 3-Across
14. Two hundred more than 12-Across
16. One-half of 21-Down
17. Four less than 9-Down
18. Six more than 3-Down
20. Two times 1-Across
22. 8-Across times 19-Down
25. Four times 4-Down
27. Five more than 30-Across
28. 8-Across plus 26-Down
29. Five less than 16-Across
30. 4-Down times 26-Down

DOWN

1. Forty less than 28-Down
2. Digits of 6-Across rearranged
3. 3-Across plus 25-Across
4. One-tenth of 16-Across
5. Digits of 17-Across rearranged
7. Five times 29-Across
9. Eight hundred more than 15-Down
10. 25-Across times 5-Down
11. 14-Across times 1-Down
13. Eight less than 29-Across
15. Digits of 13-Down rearranged
18. Five times 13-Down
19. Two more than 18-Down
21. Four more than 1-Across
23. Four hundred less than 7-Down
24. 14-Across plus 15-Down
26. Two less than 1-Down
28. Three times 26-Down

Solutions are on page 60

LOGIC PROBLEM

4. DEMOLITION DERBY

by JEAN HANNAGAN

Mike and four other boys were among the families camping at Lake Willow. One rainy afternoon, they decided to amuse themselves with a miniature car "demolition derby." The boys pooled all their tracks, set up a fantastic layout, and the fun began. The car that remained on the track the longest would be declared the winner. In the first five contests, each boy had managed one win. Obviously, it was time for a championship match. Each boy brought out his favorite car, and, of course, all the cars had special names (one is called Comet). Each car is painted in two colors (including silver) and no two have the same combination of colors. From the following clues, can you determine each boy's car's name, the car's colors, why it was eliminated (except for the winner) and the order of elimination?

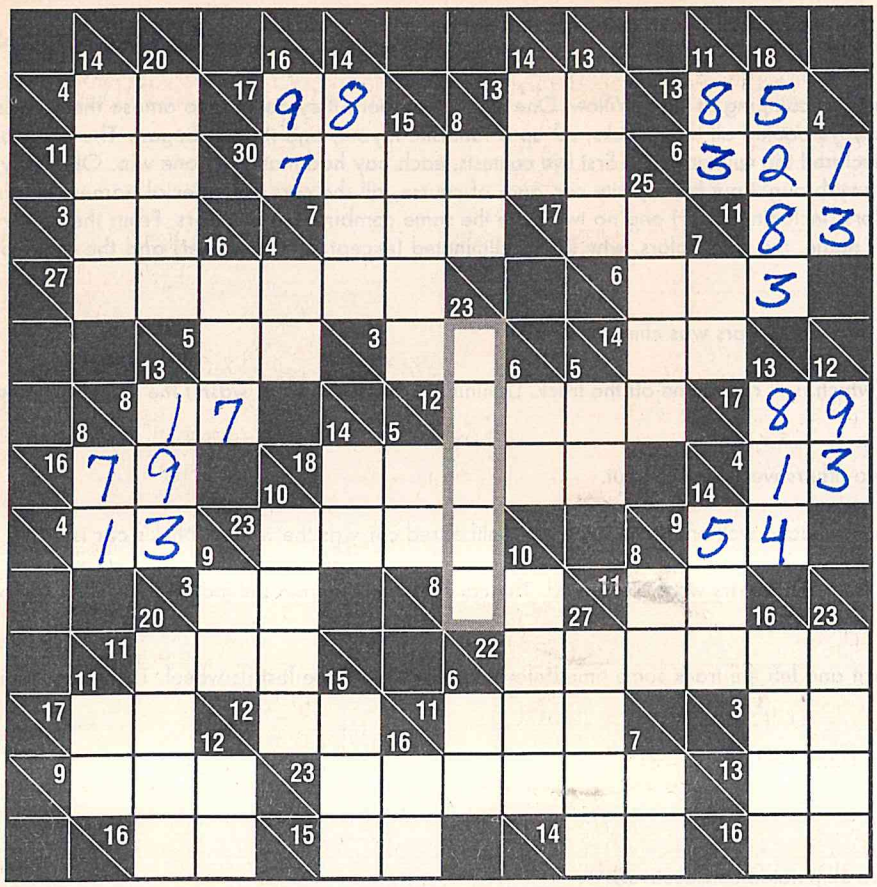
1. Nick's car isn't yellow and neither of the two yellow cars was eliminated first.
2. Cal's auto was still running when Flash (which isn't red) came off the track. Lightning, which isn't blue, wasn't the car eliminated just after Flash.
3. A blue car flipped over before at least two others were knocked out.
4. Both red cars (neither of which is Meteor) managed well on all the turns, but neither red car was the winner. Nick's car isn't red.
5. A green car was still on the track when both black cars were eliminated. The car that was hit from behind and knocked out of competition isn't black.
6. A yellow car went out of control on a turn and left the track some time before a second blue one lost its wheel. These two accidents weren't consecutive.
7. Cal's auto (which isn't Streak) isn't green. Don's isn't yellow.
8. Jess's car isn't named Lightning.
9. No cars painted either red or yellow were eliminated consecutively.

Solution is on page 62.

The table below was found to be of more help in solving this Logic Problem than the usual chart.

boy's name	car's name	car's two colors	reason eliminated	order of elimination

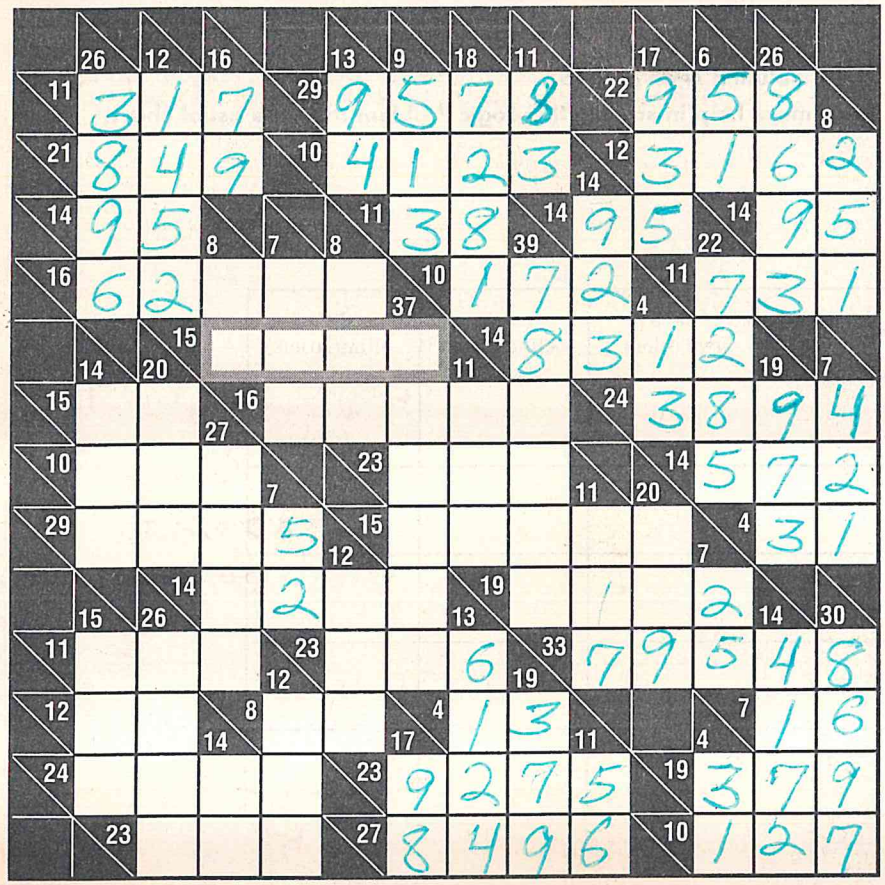
CROSS SUMS



NUMBER 5

We have outlined one area in each diagram on these two pages. If you need help starting a puzzle, the digit combination to go into that area is listed on page 66.

Solutions are on page 59.

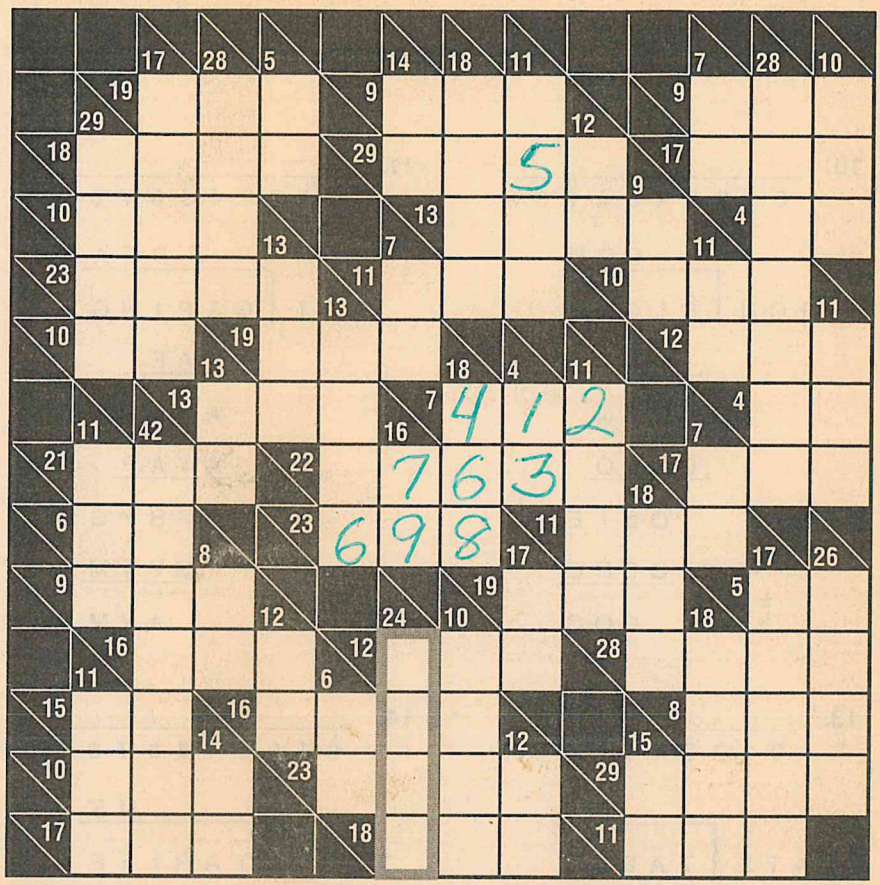


NUMBER 6

Add more to your total puzzle enjoyment with ***Collector's Series Cross Sums.*** *You'll find over 100 of your favorites. To order, see page 27.*

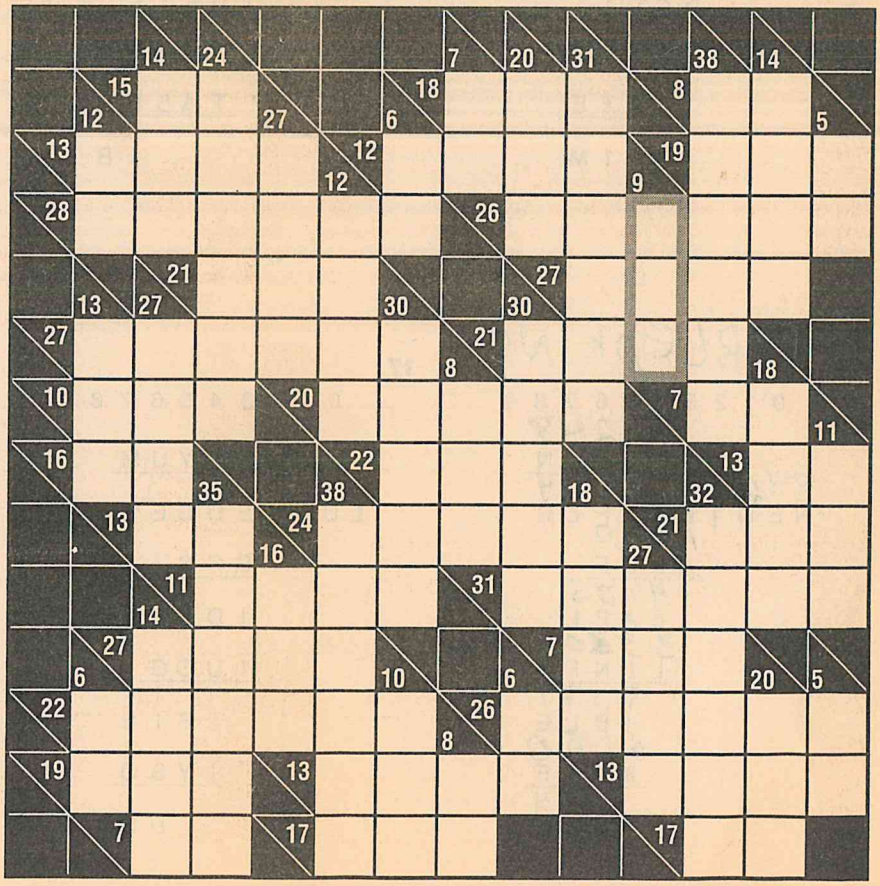
CROSS SUMS

NUMBER 7



Solutions are on page 59.

NUMBER 8



WORD ARITHMETIC

Solving directions are on page 10. Solutions are on page 66.

10.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          ODD
     ION | CLONE
           ION
           LBPN
          OCRO
           OEIE
          OCRO
           OOC
```

11.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          PEA
     MAT | GAPING
           ITAE
           ANAN
           AYAP
           PBYG
           GYTM
           AYM
```

12. GYROPLANES

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
              588
              LEE
9678  5696076
SANE | LASAGNA
       48390
       PEOSG
       85707
       ELNGN
       7742
       NNPRP
        82836
        EREOA
        77424
        NNPRP
          5412
          LPYR
```

13.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          BY
     LATE | TABLE
           KECI
           AKCE
           LATE
           YYIM
```

14.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          US
     TOOT | TARIFF
           IUFIF
           TIWWF
           TASBB
            IB
```

15. HYSTERICAL

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
              364
              TIE
2699 / 9834589
SILLY | LATERAL
        80973
        AHLCT
        173728
        YCTCSA
        161946
        YIYLEI
        117829
        YYCASL
        107964
        YHCLIE
          9865
          LAIR
```

16. FABLEDKING

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
            248
            BEN
845  21 08 34
NED | BAFFLE
      1690
      AKGF
       4103
       EAFL
       3380
       LLNF
        7234
        IBLE
        6760
        KIKF
         474
         EIE
```

17.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          YUM
     LUG | EDGES
           GOS
           IDSE
           IUOG
           ISIS
           IYSO
            DS
```

18.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          AD
     RACE | SPICE
            PIDR
            UDAAE
            UAPQU
             RAC
```

LOGIC PROBLEM

5. CASTLES IN THE SAND

by MARY MARKS CEZUS

The Ingsons and four other families participating in the Love the Dunes Festival's sand creation contest won awards. Although time was not a major factor in determining awards, workers stood with timers in hand as each family began its creation. Each of the families created a different shape and spent a different amount of time on its creation. Past experience convinced festival organizers that giving only one or two awards did not recognize the creativity of the participants sufficiently. Thus, the Judges' Choice award and four other awards are presented, and this year no family received more than one of these awards. From the clues below, can you determine each family's surname, shape created in the sand, award won, and the amount of time it took the family to complete its entry (45, 60, 75, 90, and 120 minutes)?

1. Even though they had never participated in the contest before this year, the Kemp family (who did not win the Mayor's Choice award) and the McKinney family were the two families who finished their creations in the least amount of time.
2. The whale took exactly thirty minutes longer to complete than the object created by the Snyder family.
3. The object that won the Queen's Choice award took twice as long to finish as the seagull.
4. The family who won the People's Choice award and the family who created the lobster both participated in the contest for the last two years.
5. The octopus took exactly thirty minutes longer to create than the object that won the Best of Show award.
6. The Costello family (whose creation took exactly fifteen minutes longer to complete than the lighthouse) had never participated in this contest before.
7. The octopus did not win the Mayor's Choice award.

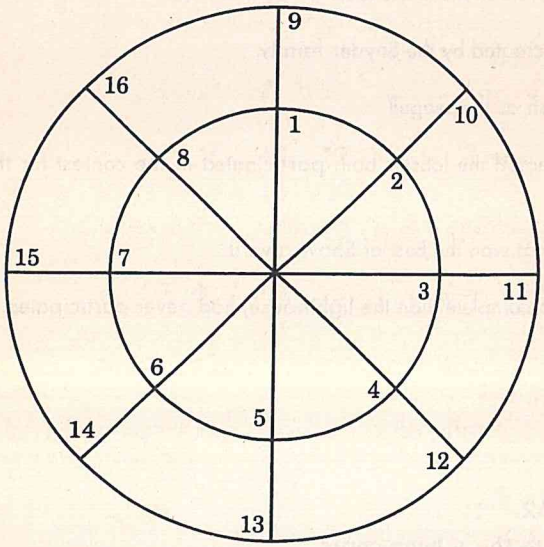
Solution is on page 62.

See page 7 for directions on how to use the solving chart.

	lighthouse	lobster	octopus	seagull	whale	Best of Show	Judges' Choice	Mayor's Choice	People's Choice	Queen's Choice	45	60	75	90	120
Costello															
Ingson															
Kemp															
McKinney															
Snyder															
45															
60															
75															
90															
120															
Best of Show															
Judges' Choice															
Mayor's Choice															
People's Choice															
Queen's Choice															

OUT AND AROUND

To solve this puzzle, fill in the diagram by answering the clues given below. In some instances, you will find that answering the clues requires some deduction and that it will be necessary to work back and forth among the clues in order to solve one. The puzzle works in two directions: The answer to each OUTWARD clue is a two-digit number to be entered outward from the center of the circle. For example, if the answer to OUTWARD clue 1–9 were 25, then you would enter a 2 in the space marked "1" and a 5 in the space marked "9." Each space in the diagram contains only one digit. The answer to each CLOCKWISE clue is a three-digit number to be entered in a clockwise direction. For example, if the answer to clue 1–3 were 279, then you would enter a 2 in the space marked "1," a 7 in the space marked "2," and a 9 in the space marked "3." Note that CLOCKWISE answers overlap. For instance, the last digit of the answer to clue 1–3 is the first digit of the answer to clue 3–5. NOTE: There are no zeros in this puzzle.



Solution is on page 61.

OUTWARD

1–9: Other clues will help you determine this number.

2–10: A perfect square in reverse order. (A perfect square is the product of one number multiplied by itself. 16 is a perfect square because 4 x 4 = 16.)

3–11: The second digit is one more than the first.

4–12: The second digit is one more than the first.

5–13: A number three more than a perfect square.

6–14: Other clues will help you determine this number.

7–15: The sum of the two digits is less than or equal to the second digit of the answer to Clockwise clue 7–1.

8–16: A number evenly divisible by 15.

CLOCKWISE

1–3: The first digit, which is not 1, is less than the second, which is less than the third. All three digits can be evenly divided into 24.

3–5: Three consecutive digits in some order.

5–7: The second digit equals the first minus the third.

7–1: Three consecutive odd digits in some order.

9–11: None of the digits is 1, and one of the three can be evenly divided into each of the others.

11–13: Other clues will help you determine this number.

13–15: The second digit is three less than the sum of the other two.

15–9: If two were added to the first digit, these would be three consecutive digits in ascending order.

WHAT'S THE ORDER?

We asked a solver on the street to try to guess two 4-digit number combinations; the solver took four guesses for each combination, which appear below. In each try, our solver had at least part of the combination correct, as noted by the symbols appearing next to each guess. An "X" next to the guess stands for a correct digit in its correct place in the combination, and an "O" stands for a correct digit out of its correct order. For example, guess B in the first group has been given an O and an X, so two of the four digits 3, 7, 6, and 9 appear in combination 1 — one in the position given (for example, 3 might be the first digit of the combination), and one in a different position (7 might be the last digit of the combination). The placement of the symbols does not correspond to any particular place in the combinations. Using four graded guesses together, can you deduce each correct combination?

Solutions are on page 65.

1.

A.	5	6	2	8	OX
B.	3	7	6	9	OX
C.	2	7	1	4	XX
D.	6	3	9	2	OX

2.

A.	1	2	5	8	OX
B.	8	6	3	4	X
C.	2	7	3	4	XX
D.	4	6	9	1	O

BINGO PLAYS 1

In this puzzle, you are trying to make a winning Bingo game. Just as in Bingo, each column has limits set for the numbers that can be placed in that column. For example, in column B, every square will have a number between 1 and 15 inclusive; in column N, every number will be between 31 and 45 inclusive. Use the given clues to eliminate possibilities within those limits until you are left with one final number in each square. A number will appear only once in any column. The "free" space in the center of the card is just that; you need not enter a number in that square. After your card has only one number remaining in each square, find the Bingo winning combination: Just as in Bingo, the numbers in one row, column, or diagonal will fit the clues given. Circle these numbers and you have won the game!

Solution is on page 61.

1. The number one does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear row L, column O, or square PB, PI, AB, YN, YG, SI, or SN.
2. The number two does not appear in row A or Y, column B, N, or G, or square PO or LO.
3. The number three does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row A, column I, or square PO, YB, YN, YO, SN or SO.
4. The number four does not appear in row P, square LI, LN, LG, LO, YB, YG, SB, SI, or SG, or in the winning combination.
5. The number five does not appear in row A, column I or O, square PN, LB, LN, YB, or SB, or in the winning combination.
6. The number six does not appear in on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row P or L or square AI, YG, or SI.
7. The number seven does not appear in row A, column I or G, or square PN, LN, YO, or SO.
8. The number eight does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in column G or squre PI, PN, LI, LN, AO, or SI.
9. The number nine does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row A or Y or square PI or SO.
10. Zero does not appear in column G or square PI, LI, or SN.
11. The number 22 is the only same-digit double-number combination on the card.

	B	I	N	G	O
P	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
L	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
A	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	FREE	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
Y	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
S	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75

B I N G O
P 5 22 31 51 70
L 1 29 39 59 73
A 4 18 X 46 64
Y 10 16 40 53 68
S 13 20 45 56 62

The winning combination is:
22 29 18 16 20

FIGURE LOGIC 4

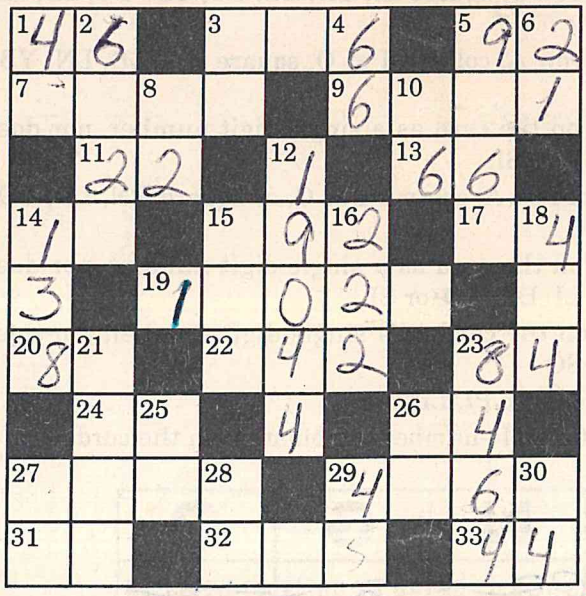
Directions for solving are on page 11. If you need help starting this puzzle, a help is given on page 66.

ACROSS

1. Two times 11-Across
3. 14-Across times 26-Down
5. Two times 1-Across
7. One-half of 9-Across
9. 4-Down times 14-Down
11. One more than 6-Down
13. Same as 4-Down
14. 17-Across minus 30-Down
15. 15-Down plus 24-Across
17. 6-Down plus 24-Across
19. 5-Down plus 7-Across
20. Two times 1-Down
22. Thirteen times 26-Across
23. 8-Down minus 1-Across
24. One less than 1-Down
26. Same as 17-Across
27. 10-Down times 28-Down
29. 23-Across plus 27-Across
31. Three more than 3-Down
32. Five times 3-Down
33. Last two digits of 12-Down

DOWN

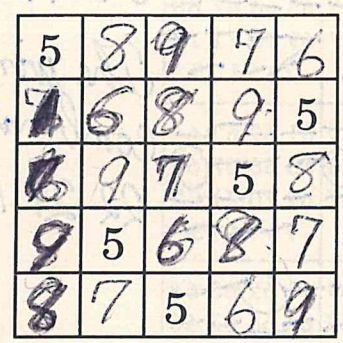
1. Two times 6-Down
2. Thirteen times 18-Down
3. 20-Across minus 23-Across
4. Three times 11-Across
5. Two times 27-Across
6. Two times 14-Across
8. 31-Across minus 14-Across
10. 6-Down plus 25-Down
12. Square of 14-Down
14. Three times 1-Across
15. Eight times 10-Down
16. 14-Down plus 23-Across
18. 14-Across times 27-Down
21. Square of 5-Across
23. 5-Across times 23-Across
25. Two times 23-Across
26. Three times 6-Down
27. First two digits of 7-Across
28. 23-Across plus 26-Down
29. One more than 1-Down
30. Two less than 10-Down



Solution is on page 60

9 TO 5

By following the five rules listed, can you correctly complete the diagram below? You won't need the eight hours between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to solve this puzzle, but it may take you five to nine minutes! **Solution is on page 61.**



Each row, column, and long diagonal consists of the numbers 9, 8, 7, 6, and 5 in some order.

No number appears more than once in any row, column, or long diagonal.

One of the columns, from top to bottom, consists of the numbers 9, 8, 7, 6, and 5 in that order.

One of the long diagonals, from right to left, consists of the numbers 9, 8, 7, 6, and 5 in that order.

No 8 is positioned directly under a 7.

LOGIC PROBLEM

6. HOUNDS OF HOLLYWOOD

by W.H. ORGAN

The Garners and the Gallants (who have just moved in next door to the Garners) have discovered they have something in common — each of the children in the families has a dog whose name is that of an old-time Hollywood movie star (one is Monroe). All the names are different. From the following clues, can you determine the full name of each child, along with the names and ages of each child's dog?

1. John's sister's dog's name is not Bogart.
2. Joe and one of the boys who has just moved in next door to him have three-year-old dogs.
3. Ernie, whose dog's name is Taylor, is not related to Ali.
4. Bart, who is not the one whose dog's name is Gable, has a four-year-old dog.
5. There are two two-year-old dogs; one is Flynn and the other is Bogart.
6. Paul has a one-year-old dog.
7. One of the three-year-old dogs is Garbo.
8. Joe has just one brother.

Carrie Nielsen
'Y.M.C.A.'
McDonald's & Co.
R & B Records

Solution is on page 62.

See page 7 for directions on how to use the solving chart.

	Ali	Bart	Ernie	Joe	John	Paul	Gallant	Garner	ages					
Bogart														
Flynn														
Gable														
Garbo														
Monroe														
Taylor														
ages														
Gallant														
Garner														

LOGIC PROBLEM

7. WHERE'S LUNCH?

by DIANE BALDWIN

Every day, Ruffet and three other top executives are too busy to go out to lunch, so they order their meals to be delivered from their favorite sandwich shops. Each of the four works on a different floor of the five-story Maykmunny Building. This beautiful square structure has an entrance in the center of each of its sides (each side directly faces a compass point) and sandwich shops at each of its corners. From the following clues, can you identify each of the four executives by his or her floor number, the entrance his or her sandwich is delivered through (each executive's lunch is delivered through a different entrance, and each sandwich shop uses one of the two entrances closest to the shop), and his or her sandwich shop's location?

1. From Bell's sandwich shop, the delivery person can see a second sandwich shop, which Bates orders from, and still another sandwich shop, which the first-floor and the fourth-floor executives order from.

2. The executive whose lunch is walked east to the south entrance works on the floor directly above Lobs.

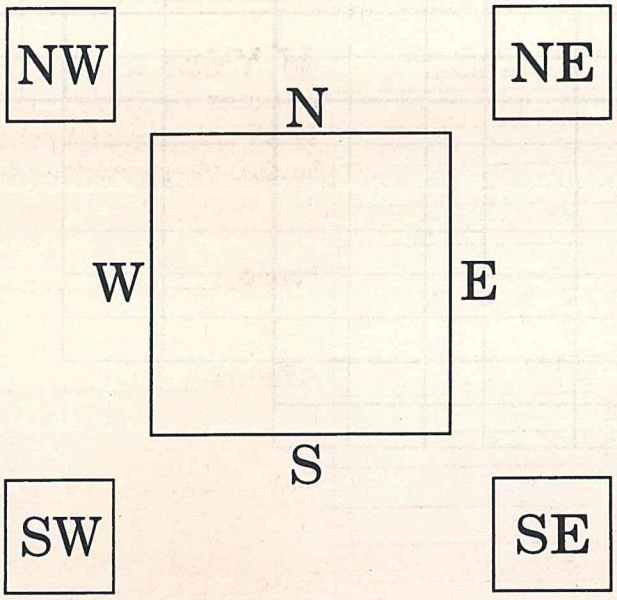
3. There is a floor between Bates and the executive above whose lunch is delivered through the west entrance, but Bates is directly above the floor of one of the other executives.

4. Lobs doesn't work on the first floor.

Solution is on page 63.

The fill-in chart and the bird's eye view of the Maykmunny Building and the sandwich shops that surround it were found to be most helpful in solving this Logic Problem.

	floor	entrance	store location
Bates			
Bell			
Lobs			
Ruffet			



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Cryptograms	DCG	1
Figgerits	FIG	1 2
Kriss Kross	KRK	1 2
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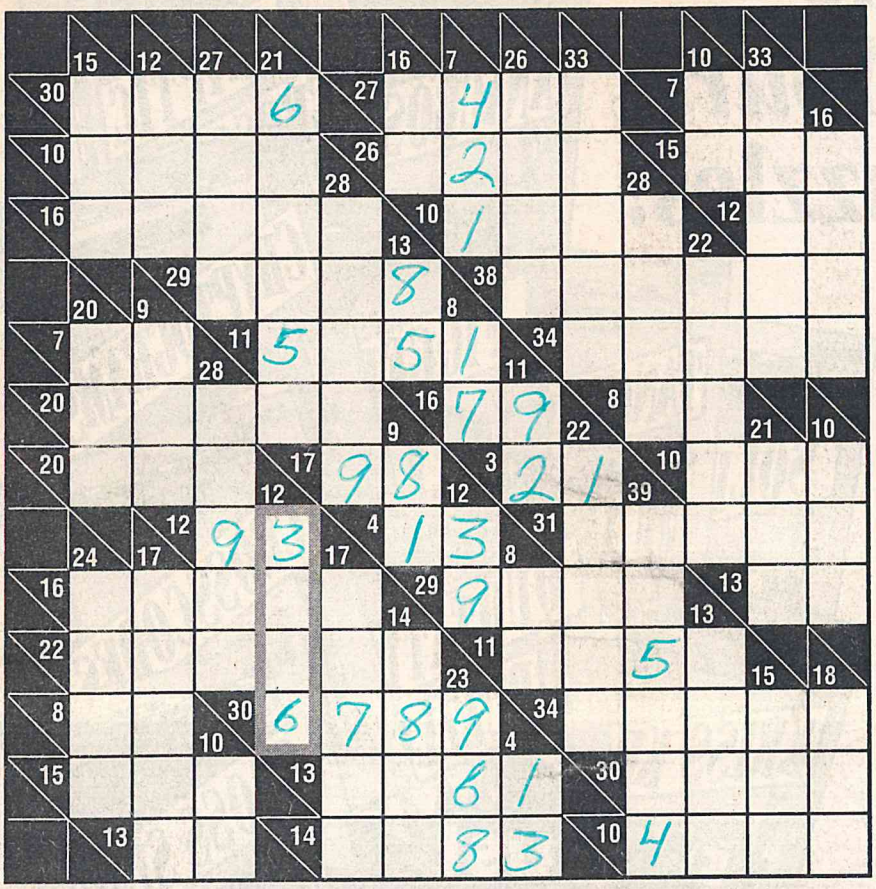
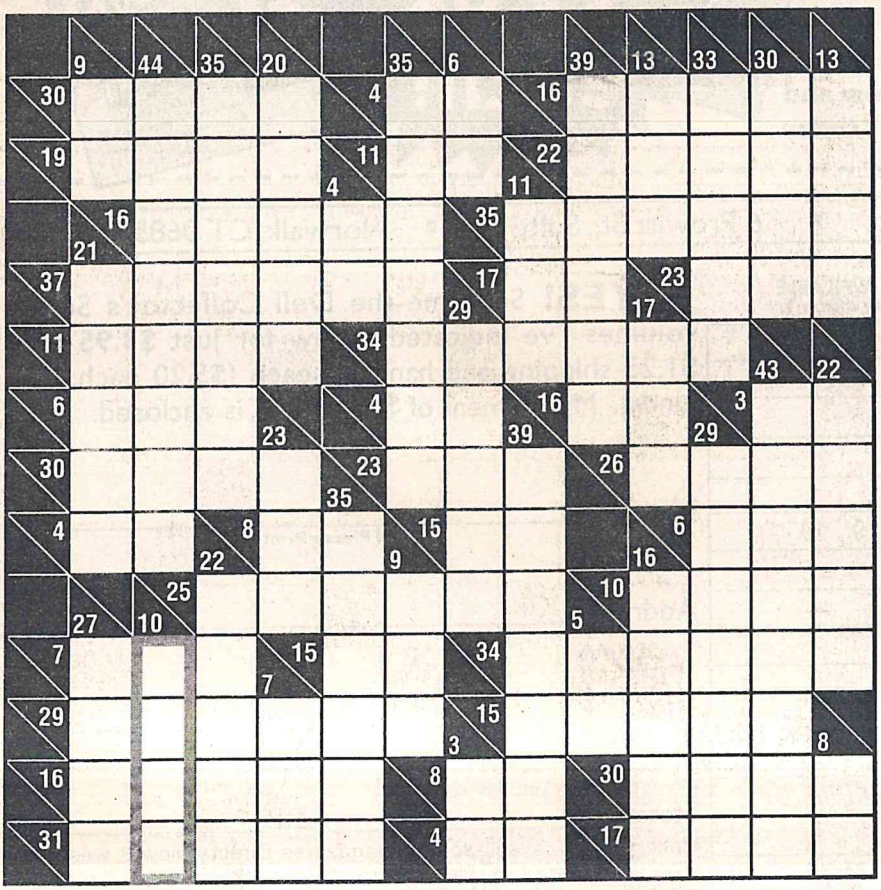


NUMBER 9

We have outlined one area in each diagram on these two pages. If you need help starting a puzzle, the digit combination to go into that area is listed on page 66.

Solutions are on page 59.



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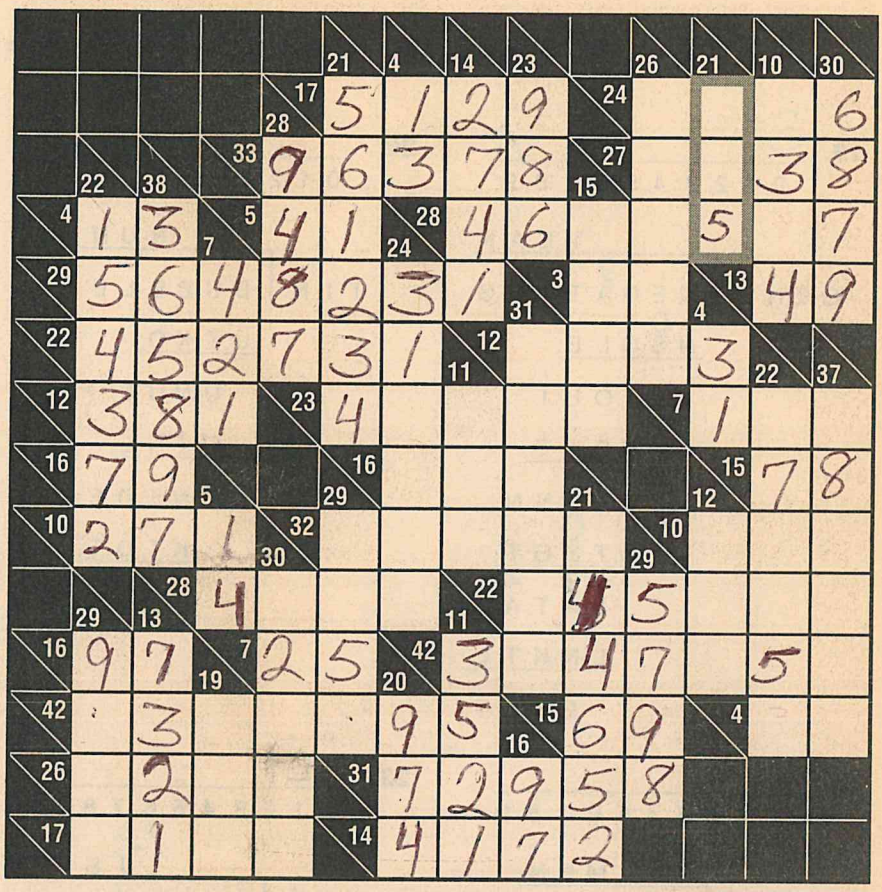
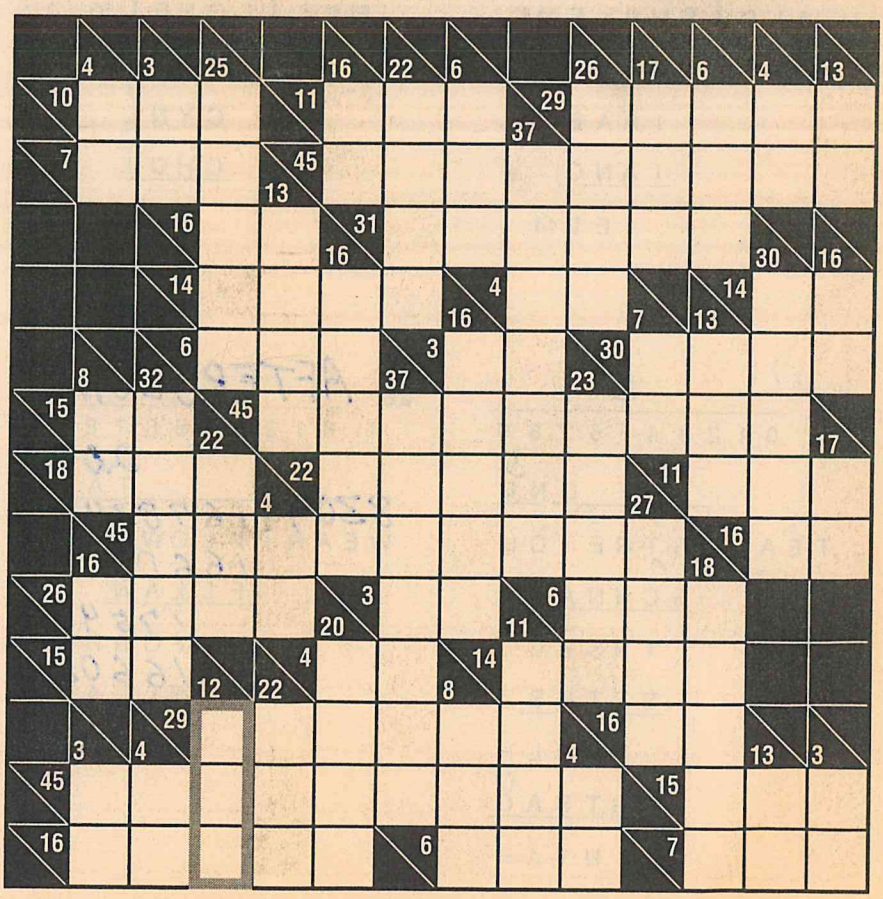
CROSS SUMS

NUMBER 11



Solutions are on page 59.

NUMBER 12



WORD ARITHMETIC

Solving directions are on page 10. Solutions are on page 66.

19.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          TEAK
GENE | NEGATING
       NSOLE
       EIOLI
       KKGIT
        OASNN
        OTSGT
         LATAG
         LNKTL
          EKKT
```

20.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          BUN
TIN | BUBBLE
      UTKO
       UNUL
       OTNL
        NEDE
        KTDT
         ETK
```

21.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          IKE
LID | RIPPLE
      RWLK
       IKLL
       IRWU
        NKDE
        NREI
         NRK
```

22.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          MEN
ALB | EMBLEM
      EOPC
       IAAE
       IANO
        ELM
```

23.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          LIE
MEL | LONELY
      MEL
       CYNL
       CHOI
        IMMY
        IHHE
         DDL
```

24.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          ETA
SAT | WARNS
      SAT
       FMEN
       OSET
        FWTS
        FTAA
         NRR
```

25.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          ONE
TEAL | STRETCH
      SCHNA
       THSEC
       STTHS
        RNRLH
        RTSAC
         HTAH
```

26.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          TAT
WEAR | FLOWERS
      FLLAW
       FOGRS
       FLLAW
        SRF
```

27.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          ERR
ICY | LATER
      LRL
       IBE
       ICY
        ADR
        ICY
         EEE
```

FIGURE LOGICS 5 & 6

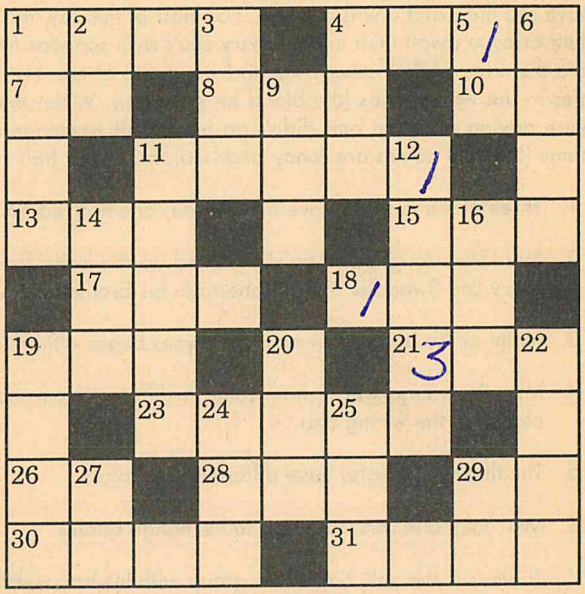
Directions for solving are on page 11. If you need help starting these puzzles, starting helps are given on page 66. NOTE: A square root of a number is a number which, when multiplied by itself, results in the given number; e.g., the square root of 9 is 3.

ACROSS

1. Three times 19-Down
4. 9-Down times 10-Across
7. Two times 10-Across
8. Two times 2-Down
10. One-eighth of 15-Across
11. 1-Down plus 11-Down
13. Five times 8-Across
15. Four times 7-Across
17. Two times 19-Across
18. Square of 5-Down
19. Three times 27-Down
21. Three times 18-Across
23. Eight times 6-Down
26. Four times 5-Down
28. Two times 24-Down
29. Three times 5-Down
30. 4-Across plus 19-Across
31. One-third of 4-Across

DOWN

1. Digits of 1-Across rearranged
2. Square root of 1-Down
3. Twelve less than 4-Down
4. Its third digit is the sum of the other two
5. One-sixth of 2-Down
6. Two times 22-Down
9. Digits of 8-Across rearranged
11. Seven times 19-Down
12. Two times 4-Across
14. Two times 9-Down
16. Two-thirds of 14-Down
19. Three times 3-Down
20. Two more than 24-Down
22. 5-Down times 9-Down
24. 3-Down minus 10-Across
25. Same as 19-Across
27. 5-Down plus 7-Across
29. One more than 7-Across

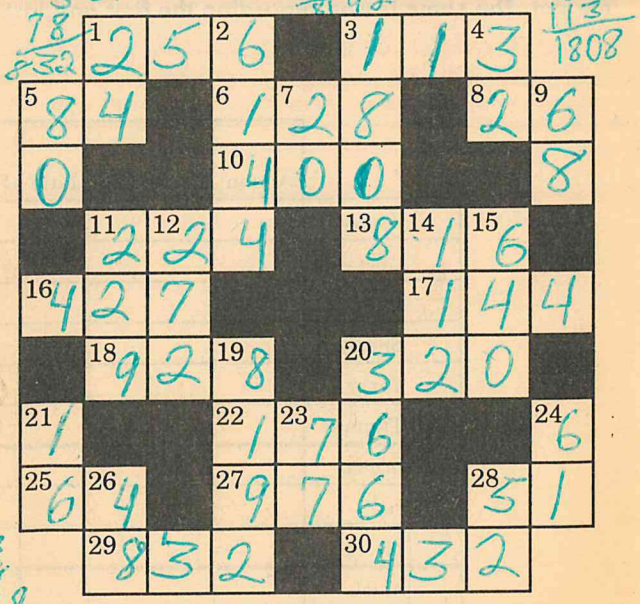


ACROSS

1. Two times 6-Across
3. One more than 14-Down
5. Eight more than 23-Down
6. Four times 4-Down
8. One-half of 28-Down
10. Square of 7-Down
11. 10-Across minus 22-Across
13. 22-Across plus 15-Down
16. Seven times 24-Down
17. One-third of 30-Across
18. 13-Across plus 14-Down
20. One-half of 15-Down
22. 20-Across minus 17-Across
25. Four times 21-Down
27. 3-Down minus 29-Across
28. 8-Across plus 1-Down
29. 8-Across times 4-Down
30. Five more than 16-Across

DOWN

1. Five more than 7-Down
2. 6-Across times 26-Down
3. 3-Across times 21-Down
4. Six more than 8-Across
5. Four times 7-Down
7. 9-Down minus 26-Down
9. 21-Down plus 28-Down
11. Five more than 11-Across
12. Four times 9-Down
14. One-half of 11-Across
15. Eight times 5-Down
19. 1-Across times 4-Down
20. 11-Down times 21-Down
21. One-fifth of 5-Down
23. 21-Down plus 24-Down
24. Digits of 21-Down reversed
26. Three less than 28-Across
28. 4-Down plus 7-Down



Solutions are on page 60

LOGIC PROBLEM

8. CONFUSING THE CHILDREN

by MARY A. POWELL

The child-care facility at Toddler Industries is a happy and busy one. Some of the children come in every day; others only once a week or so. Consequently, Mary Lou Swaddler, the director of the facility, makes sure that each crib is tagged with a picture of the baby that should be in it although she swears she can tell which baby is which, except for the identical twins. One late summer Friday, Mary Lou thought she would have it easy, as only six babies came to spend the day. Three of the babies have black hair, two have red hair, and one is a blond. For most of the day, the babies played together, but at the end of the day they had to go back into their cribs to await their moms. Mary Lou's own son was helping out that day, and he thought it would be a good idea to put the kids into the cribs while his mom was making a cup of tea. He matched hair colors to photographs and managed to put five out of six babies in the wrong cribs (the blond he got right). When the mothers arrived, naturally there was a bit of confusion, but at least they were paying attention and didn't go home with someone else's child. From the following clues, can you determine each baby's full name (two first names are Jonny and Lisa), his or her hair color, and his or her mother's hair color?

1. Three of the mothers have brown hair, one has red hair, and one is blond; the blond baby's mother is not blond.
2. Mrs. Stein laughed when she picked up the baby from Roberto's crib, "Wouldn't Mr. Stein be surprised if I took home a girl?" Mary Lou Swaddler found Roberto in his brother's crib.
3. None of the babies first and last names begin with the same letter.
4. Mrs. Browning, whose hair color is different from those of the other mothers, was the only mother whose baby had not been placed in the wrong crib.
5. The three girl babies have different hair colors.
6. Mrs. Taky and Mrs. Lalo had to exchange babies.
7. Thomas is the only boy in the group with his hair color.
8. Neither Sandy nor Terry* is Mrs. Anson's child.
9. Mrs. Lalo's hair color is lighter than her baby's.

Solution is on page 63.

See page 7 for directions on how to use the solving chart. NOTE: Since three of the babies have black hair and two red, and three of the mothers have brown hair, placing a definite "yes" (dot) in a row or column pertaining to hair color will not necessarily result in "nos" (X's) in all the rest of the boxes in the row and column containing the dot. The same is true regarding the first and last names of the babies (the twins have the same last name).

		Anson	Browning	Lalo	Stein	Taky	baby's hair: black	baby's hair: red	baby's hair: blond	mother's hair: brown	mother's hair: red	mother's hair: blond
Jonny												
Lisa												
Roberto												
Sandy												
Terry												
Thomas												
mother's hair	brown											
	red											
	blond											
baby's hair	black											
	red											
	blond											

*Don't you dare cross it out, DEBBY!

BINGO PLAYS 2

Directions for solving are on page 23.

Solution is on page 60.

1. The number one does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row P or Y, square LB, AI, SB, SG, or SO, or in the winning com bination.
2. The number two does not appear in row L, column N or G, or square PB, AB, YB, YO, SI, or SO.
3. The number three does not appear in row A or Y, column B, I, or G, or square PO or LO.
4. The number four does not appear in row P or A or square LN, YO, SN, or SO.
5. The number five does not appear in column B, N, or O, or square PI, AI, or YI.
6. The number six does not appear in row L, column G, square PO, AI, AO, or SI, or in the winning combination.
7. The number seven does not appear in row Y, column N, or square PI, LB, AI, SI, or SO.
8. The number eight does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row S, column N or G, or square LI or YO.
9. The number nine does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row P or A, column G, or square YI or SN.
10. Zero does not appear in square PI, PG, PO, LO, AI, AG, AO, YI, YN, YG, or SG.
11. The number 44 is the only same-digit double number combination on the card.

The winning combination is:

	B	I	N	G	O
P	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
L	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
A	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	FREE	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
Y	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
S	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75

B – 7 4 10 6 2 1 – 26 19 28 24 19 N – 36 39 × 44 31

G – 57 50 51 54 47 O – 72 74 71 69 63 WMC – 2 24 × 50 72

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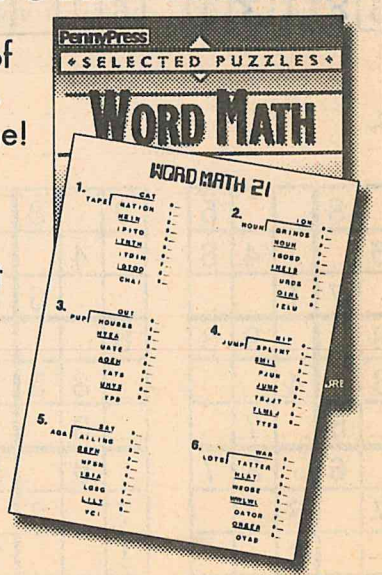

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NUMBER PLACE

In these puzzles, your job is to place a number into each box so that each row across, each column down, and each small 9-box square within the larger square (there are 9 of these) will contain each number 1 through 9. Remember that no number may appear more than once in any row, column, or 9-box square; this will help you solve the puzzle.

Solutions are on page 60.

1.

	6		4		9		5	
4		3	7			6		
		8		1		3		9
1		7		5		2		
	8			4	3		6	
	5		9				8	1
7					8	5		4
6	2			7				8
		5	2		4		7	

2.

1	2		9				5	
		6		4		7	3	
		7	1		8			9
4				3		5		2
		5		9	1			8
6	3		2				1	
	4			2	7			5
5					4	9	7	
	8	1	3			6		

3.

3		4	6			1		
	9			5			6	8
		5		1	7			2
6			2		5		1	
	7	1			3	5		
2				9		3		6
9	4		7					5
		2		4	8		9	
	8		9			7	4	

4.

6	4	5	9	7	3	8	1	2
1	8	7	2	4	6	5	9	3
2	3	9	1	5	8	4	6	7
3	9	6	4	8	1	7	2	5
4	7	1	5	2	9	3	8	6
5	2	8	3	6	7	1	4	9
7	6	3	8	9	4	2	5	1
8	1	2	6	3	5	9	7	4
9	5	4	7	1	2	6	3	8

5.

7	1	9	5	3	2	8	6	4
3	4	2	8	6	1	7	9	
8	5	6	4	7	9	5	1	
2	9	5	1	8	4	3	7	6
6	3	8	7	2	5	1	4	9
1	7	4	3	9	6	2	8	5
5	8	1	9	4	3	6	2	7
4	6	3	2	1	7	9	5	8
9	2	7	6	5	8	4	3	1

6.

		2		9		6		4
	4		3		1		2	
5	6			8		3		
3				7			4	9
	2		5		9	1		
7		6			8		5	
		4	8	2			3	
	7	3			6			8
6			9			4		2

7.

	7		1			8		6
9		4		8		2		
	5		7		9		3	
		9		1		6		7
4	6		2				5	
		8		3	6		4	
1	8				2			4
2			9			7		3
		3		7	1		8	

8.

7	2				8			5
	9			6			4	8
		8	4		7	1		
		1		8			9	3
2		9		3		4		
	8		6		5		7	
		2			6		3	7
9			1	7		8		
5	3		8			6		

9.

9		8			7	1		
	4			2	9		8	
		6	8				2	9
6				9	3	4		
	8	5	1				3	
	3				5	6		7
	9		5			2		1
7		2			8		4	
1			7	3				5

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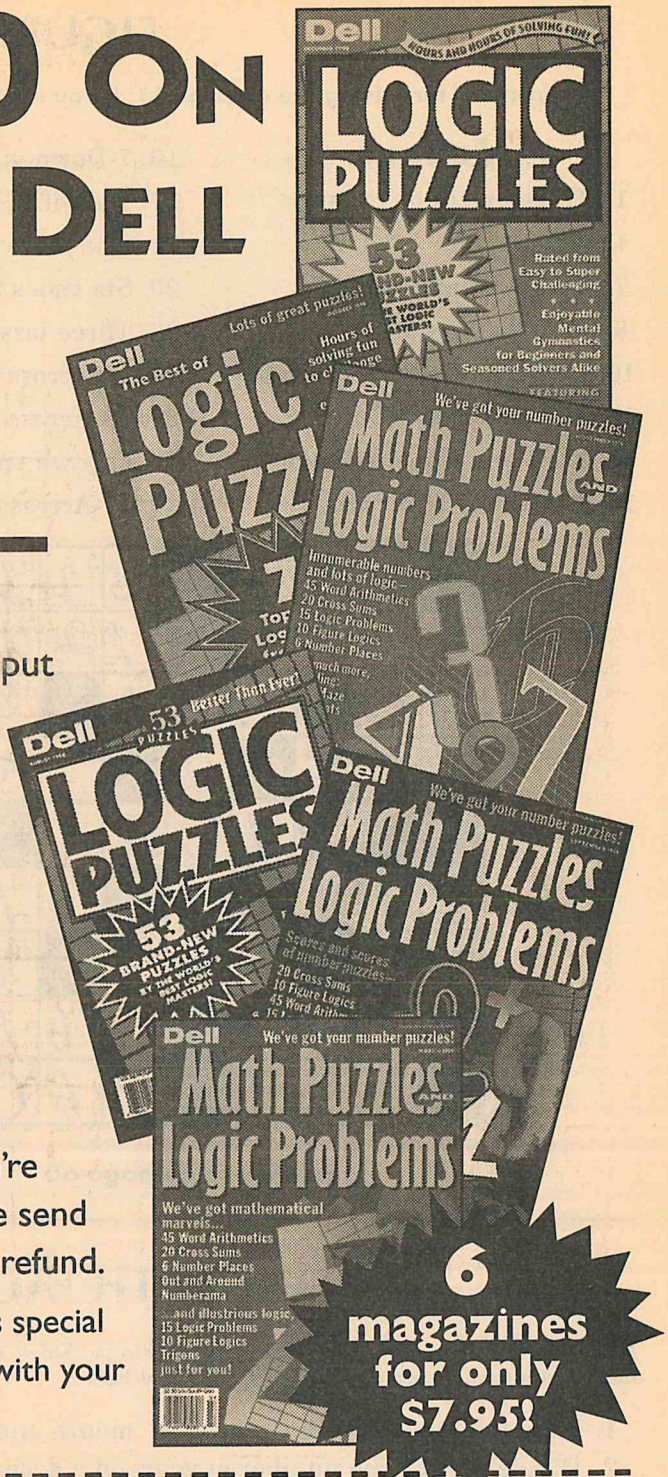

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089-CLPML1

FIGURE LOGIC 7

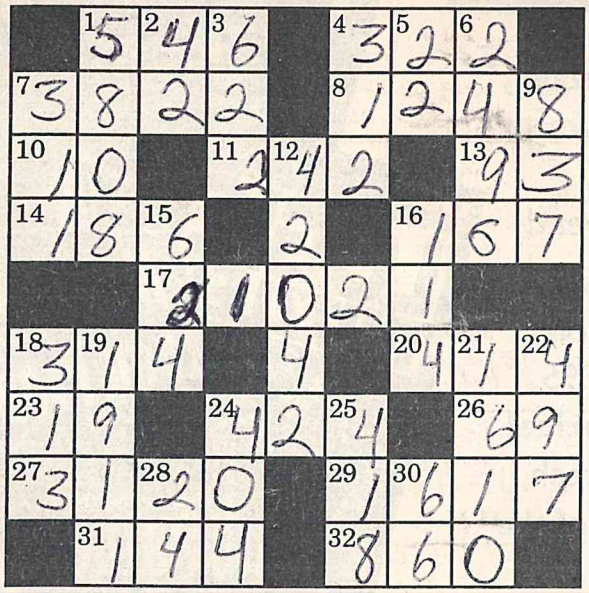
Directions for solving are on page 11. If you need help starting this puzzle, a help is given on page 66.

ACROSS

1. Thirteen times 2-Down
4. 4-Down plus 10-Across
7. Seven times 1-Across
8. Four times 4-Down
10. Last two digits of 21-Down
11. Eleven times 5-Down
13. 24-Down minus 7-Down
14. Two times 13-Across
16. 7-Down minus 31-Across
17. Half of 12-Down
18. One more than 18-Down
20. Six times 26-Across
23. Three less than 5-Down
24. 10-Across plus 20-Across
26. 13-Across minus 28-Down
27. 4-Down times 10-Across
29. 17-Across divided by thirteen
31. Six times 28-Down
32. 1-Across plus 18-Across

DOWN

1. 11-Across times 28-Down
2. First two digits of 12-Down
3. Two times 7-Down
4. Its first digit is the sum of the other two
5. Two less than 28-Down
6. Two times 8-Across
7. One less than 4-Down
9. Nine times 13-Across
12. 5-Down times 19-Down
15. Two times 4-Down
16. Six times 23-Across
18. One more than 4-Down
19. Half of 7-Across
21. Five times 4-Across
22. 7-Down plus 14-Across
24. 20-Across minus 10-Across
25. 5-Down times 23-Across
28. Digits of 2-Down reversed
30. Three times 5-Down



Solution is on page 60

FUN WITH FACTS AND FIGURES

This little quiz tests you on a lot of little things. Solve the quiz in the order given since each answer is used in the next statement. There are no fractions used here. **Answer is on page 65.**

1. Take the number of the "showers" month and multiply by the number of sides on a pentagon.
2. Divide now by the number of years in a decade.
3. Next: Add the total number of wheels on a trio of tricycles and a unicycle.
4. If the famed Three B's of Music are Beethoven, Brahms, and Bach, *divide* by 3; if they are Bach, Beck, and Byron, *multiply* by 3.
5. Subtract next the number of misspelled words here:

   AQUAINTANCE CALENDAR ACOMMODATE SIMILAR
6. Multiply now by the total number of legs on a jockey's horse and a hoarse jockey.
7. Add the number of cards played in a deck of regular playing cards if all but 21 were played.
8. Subtract the number of pecks in a bushel.
9. Next, add the number of the day in November set aside for "all saints."
10. Now subtract the number of hours in our shortest day this year.

Our answer is the number of singers in a double octet. Is yours?

BINGO PLAYS 3

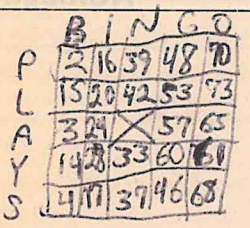
Directions for solving are on page 23.

Solution is on page 61.

1. The number one does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row A, column N, or square PB, PO, LG, LO, YI, SB, or SO.
2. The number two does not appear in row S, column O, or square PI, LB, LG, AB, AG, YB, or YN.
3. The number three does not appear in column I, square PO, LB, AO, YB, YO, or SO, or in the winning combination.
4. The number four does not appear in column O, square LI, AB, AG, or YG, or in the winning combination.
5. The number five does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row P, Y, or S, column I or N, or square LO.
6. The number six does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in column N or square PO, LI, LO, AI, or YI.
7. The number seven does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row Y or square PI, PG, LI, LG, AI, AO, or SG..
8. The number eight does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row L, column N, or square PI, AI, AG, SI, or SG.
9. The number nine does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row L, A, Y, or S, column I, or square PG.
10. Zero does not appear in column N or square PG, LG, or AG.
11. The number 33 is the only same-digit double number combination on the card.
12. The number 65 is the only consecutive-digit combination (in either order) on the card.

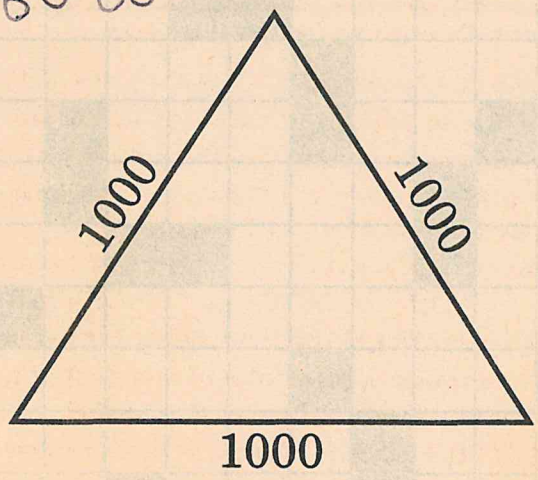
	B	I	N	G	O
P	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
L	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
A	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	FREE	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
Y	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
S	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75

ENCLOSED LAND

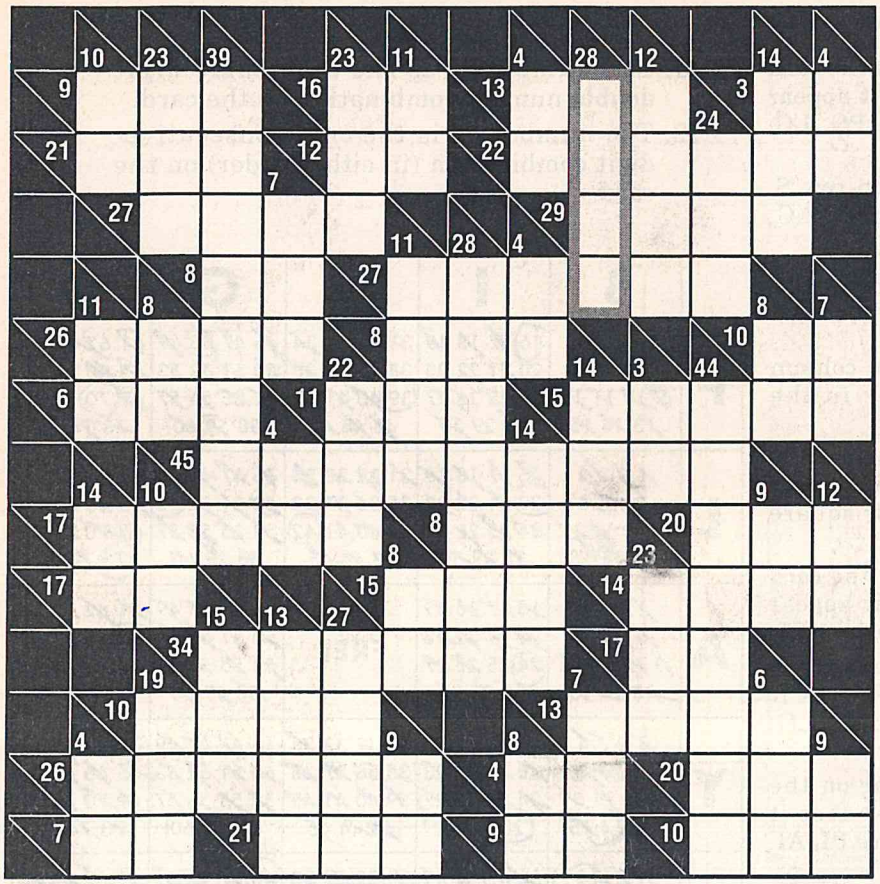


The winning combination is:
2 20 X 60 68

A man had a piece of land in the form of an equilateral triangle. Each of the three sides measured exactly 1,000 feet and he therefore required 3,000 lineal feet of fence to enclose it. He then sold exactly half of his land, but still required the same amount of fence to enclosed what he had left. A second, and a third time, he disposed of half his holding, but always needed the same 3,000 feet of fence. How was this possible? **Solution is on page 61.**



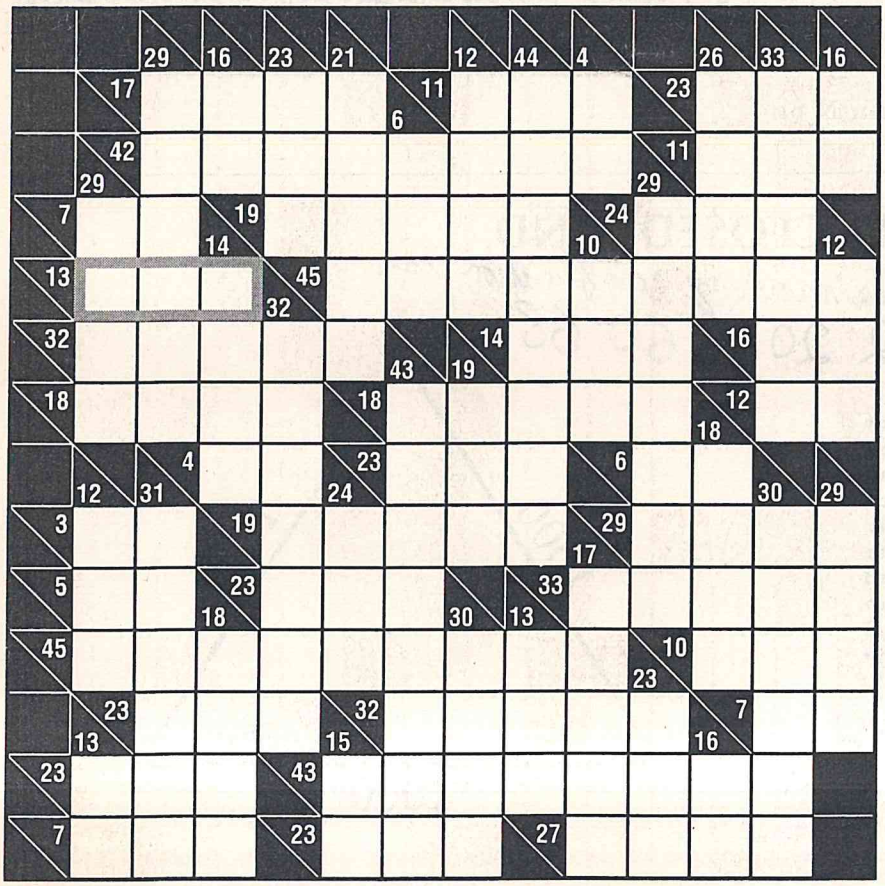
CROSS SUMS



NUMBER 13

We have outlined one area in each diagram on these two pages. If you need help starting a puzzle, the digit combination to go into that area is listed on page 66.

Solutions are on page 59.



NUMBER 14

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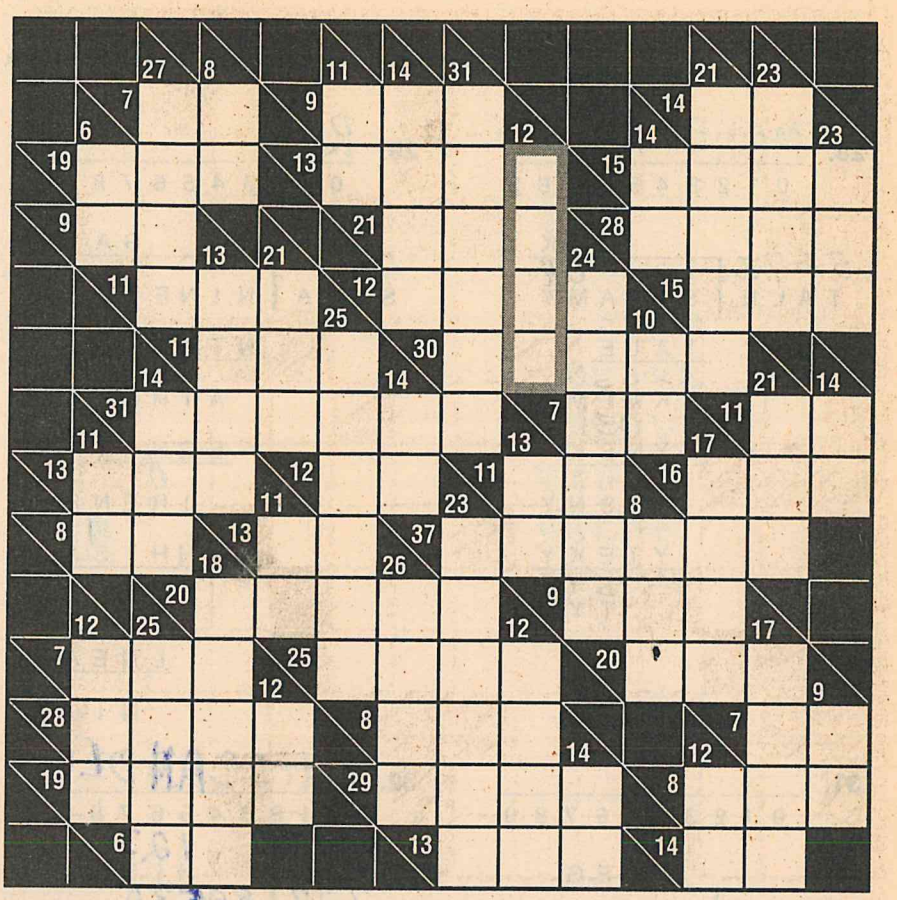
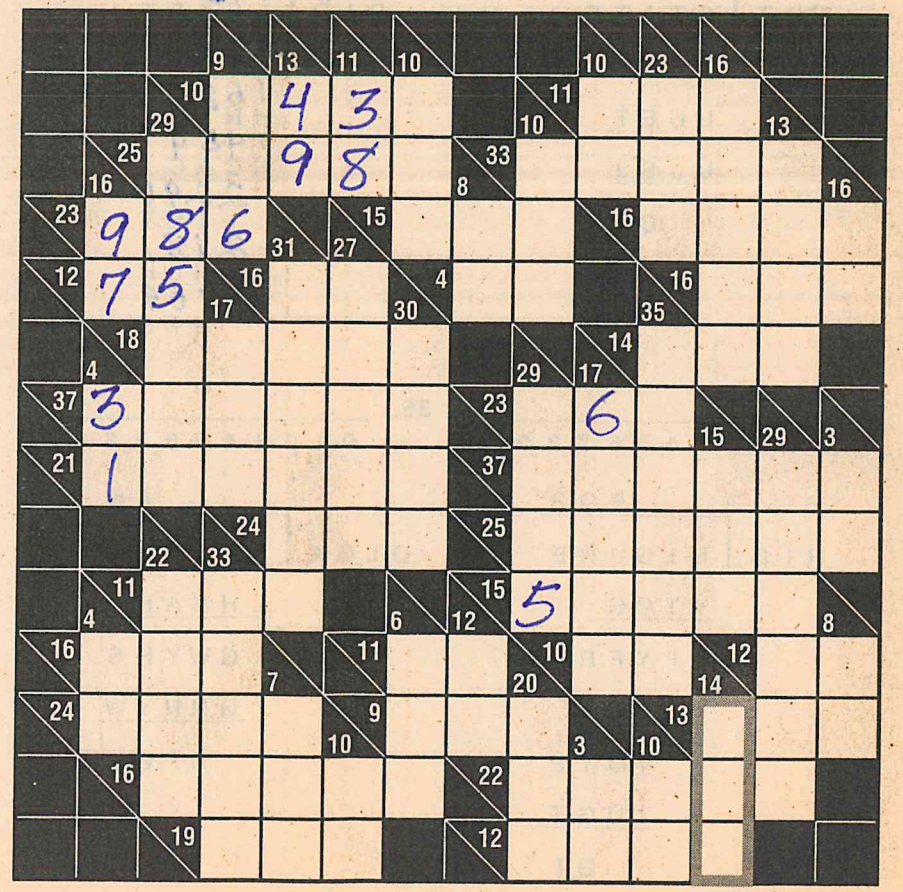
CROSS SUMS

NUMBER 15



Solutions are on page 59.

NUMBER 16



WORD ARITHMETIC

Solving directions are on page 10. Solutions are on page 66.

28. MONEYTALKS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          168
          OAK
5673  | 953604
TALE  | STEAMY
      - 5673
        TALE
        ----
        38630
        EKAEM
        34038
        EYMEK
        ----
        45924
        YTSNY
        45384
        YTEKY
        ----
          540
          TYM
```

29. R S

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                GAIT
9
SAGA  | NINETEEN
      - NTAHI
        ATHGE
        EGHIT
        ----
          0
        IRENE
          9
        HHISA
            9
        ----
        TTNSN
        LNEAG
            9
        ----
        NIIS
```

30.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          NAT
MEN   | AMUSED
      - ADUF
        TENE
        TFMT
        ----
        TFUD
        IUMM
        ----
        MMU
```

31.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          LEG
NUT   | STATE
      - TAN
        UUET
        UJSJ
        ----
          CTE
          CEL
          ---
           GU
```

32. THISCANDLE

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          123
          HIS
727   | 89530
DID   | LEAST
      - 727
        DID
        ----
        1683
        HNLS
        1454
        HCAC
        ----
        2290
        IIET
        2181
        IHLH
        ----
         109
         HTE
```

33.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          NO
BANG  | TRUNK
      - TARG
        AONK
        BANG
        ----
          PGK
```

34.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          FOG
RIG   | FIGURE
      - YTOG
        FYFR
        FHUT
        ----
          IUYE
          IUGT
          ----
           GF
```

35.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          AN
OLGA  | ALLOWS
      - LHSAH
        GWYHS
        GHHYW
        ----
          HFWY
```

36.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          IKE
ROC   | NORTH
      - ERI
        HET
        CUE
        UCHH
        UCIE
        ----
          RN
```

LOGIC PROBLEM

9. TOURIST INFORMATION

by DAVID CHAMPLIN

Sunny N. Helpful knew it was time to retire from the pressure-filled world of big business. She had made her fortune and now she wanted out. But what was she to do? Then one day, she saw an advertisement in her local paper. "State border Tourist Information Center attendee wanted," it read. "Must have good knowledge of the state, specifically where tourists are concerned. Apply to..." Sunny was thrilled. She knew she was perfectly suited for this job, as she and her family had certainly traveled around the state quite a bit. She applied and, naturally, she got the job. In the first hour of the very first day that Sunny was at the center, she welcomed four carloads of people to the state. Each of the four were looking for different information, collected by one person in each car. Sunny was only too happy to help them. All four were so impressed with Sunny's store of information and ability to guide them to their destinations, that they promised to drop a postcard to Sunny's supervisor attesting to the fantastic job she was doing. From the following clues, can you determine the full name of each tourist (one surname is Morton) and the information each requested, along with the order in which they came into the Tourist Information Center?

1. Sunny found the information Linda needed just before she helped another traveler find information on campsites and fishing, which took place just before she supplied Mr. Oliveros with the materials he required.

2. The person who wanted pamphlets about various historic homes tours was helped immediately before the person whose last name is Prey, who was helped sometime before Judy came into the center.

3. The four satisfied tourists were, in some order, Isaac, the one whose last name is Nagoto, the woman who asked for directions on how to get to the state's zoological park, and the third person who asked for assistance.

4. Kevin's request for information was filled sometime before the request for information about a famous antiques museum.

Solution is on page 63.
See page 7 for directions on how to use the solving chart.

	Morton	Nagoto	Oliveros	Prey	antiques museum	campsites and fishing	historic homes	zoological park	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Isaac												
Judy												
Kevin												
Linda												
1st												
2nd												
3rd												
4th												
antiques museum												
campsites and fishing												
historic homes												
zoological park												

LOGIC PROBLEM

10. FANTASTIC FEAST

by JEAN HANNAGAN

Fanny was planning a fancy dinner party for a few of her favorite friends. The menu was set, but the day before the dinner Fanny realized she was lacking fifteen different key ingredients including tarragon vinegar and avocados. We all know how frustrating grocery shopping can be — stores run out of items, or stop carrying them altogether. However, the first store Fanny visited supplied five items on her list. "This will be easier than I thought." But her second stop produced only one item. Fanny became frantic. "Will I have to go to every store in town to finish this list?" Finally, the shopping was completed and Fanny was swearing she was going to do her shopping online from now on. Fanny's dinner was a huge success. From the following clues, can you determine the items Fanny purchased at the Country Market and four other stores, the street each is on (one is Carter Avenue), and the order that she visited them?

1. Pine nuts were found at the store on Lombard Street, which wasn't first. Westminster's wasn't first and the stop on Mulberry Street wasn't last.
2. Feta cheese and smoked oysters were purchased in the same store, as were anchovy paste and papayas.
3. The three items found at Food City did not include the artichokes.
4. Fanny bought sesame oil at the last stop. The first store had no papayas.
5. Both habanero peppers and fresh pineapple were found before grape leaves.
6. Only two items were found in the store on Charles Street, which Fanny visited sometime before Food City.
7. Artichokes were bought after both ginger root and fresh horseradish. Anchovy paste was found before Fanny visited the Gourmet Shop.
8. Fanny purchased smoked oysters on Mulberry Street sometime after finding both pine nuts and coconut milk.
9. Although the Village Center didn't have the most items, Fanny found more there than in at least two other stores.
10. Grape leaves weren't bought in the same store as sesame oil, which wasn't found on Oxbow Lane.

Solution is on page 63.

We found the fill-in chart to be most helpful in solving this Logic Problem.

	store name	street	items purchased
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

SQUARE LOGIC

by Linda Thistle

Each letter in the diagram below stands for a number from 1 through 25. Using the seven clues, can you deduce the number represented by each letter? As you will see from clue 2, when all the numbers have been correctly entered into the diagram, it will be a Magic Number Square. As each number from 1 through 25 is used only once (clue 1), you will find it helpful to cross out each number as you place it in the diagram.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

CLUES

1. Only the whole numbers from 1 to 256 are used and each number is used only once. 256?
2. The five numbers in each row across, each column down, and each of the two diagonals add up to 65.
3. The four corner squares, A, E, U, and Y, and the center square, M, also add up to 65.
4. A is one-half of M.
5. L is one-half of X, one-fourth of R, one-fifth of K, and one-sixth of T.
6. N is one more than W and one less than E.
7. V is two times H, four times S, and five times C.

A 8	B 11	C 4	D 17	E 25
F 19	G 22	H 10	I 13	J 1
K 15	L 3	M 16	N 24	O 7
P 21	Q 9	R 12	S 5	T 18
U 2	V 20	W 23	X 6	Y 14

Alyssa Milano?

Iyyf

Tyra Banks on Page 1?

Carol Alt?

A Y2K idea?

Tiffany-Amber Thiessen - Page 20?

How about Pokemon?

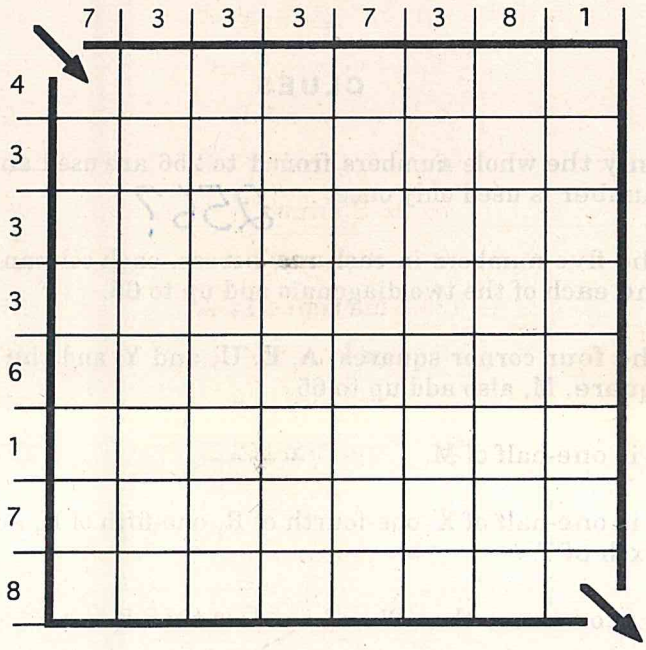
Solution is on page 61

MATH MAZES

You'll have to use some deductive reasoning to make your way from start to finish in these mazes. Each maze is divided into squares; the number at the beginning of each row and column tells you exactly how many of those squares you will have to cross through in order to correctly reach the finish. For example, in Math Maze 2, the number 9 is at the beginning of the first column down; this means you will have to cross through exactly nine of the squares in that column. You need not cross through all of them at once; you may leave a row or column and return to it later. For example, you might cross through the first two squares in the first column, then turn right. You would then have to return to the first column later so that you use exactly nine squares before you finish the maze. No diagonal moves are allowed. Solving hint: To begin, blacken any square that you determine will not be used, and place a dot in any square that you know must be used.

Solutions are on page 61.

1.



2.

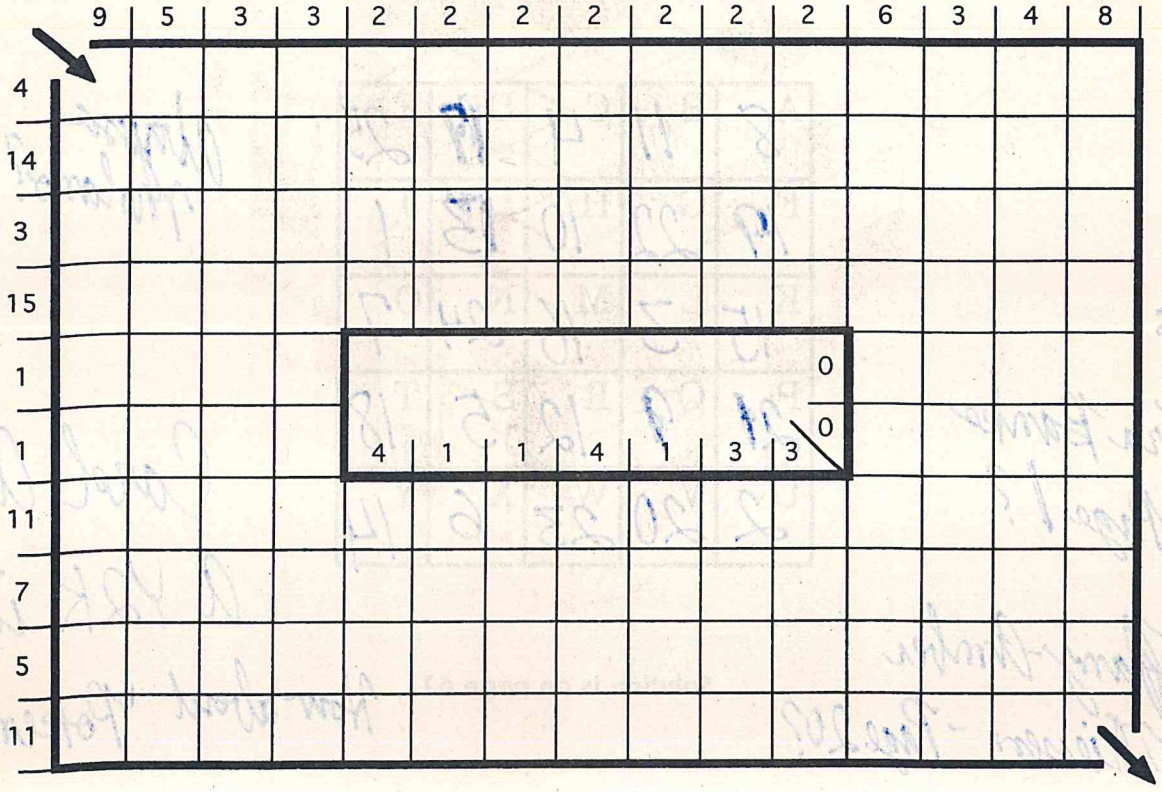


FIGURE LOGIC 8

by Linda Thistle

Directions for solving Figure Logics are on page 11. This puzzle is a cube — so instead of entering numbers in two directions, you will enter numbers in three. Direction A goes down and to the left, Direction B goes down and to the right, and Direction C goes across.

A starting help is given on page 66.

DIRECTION A

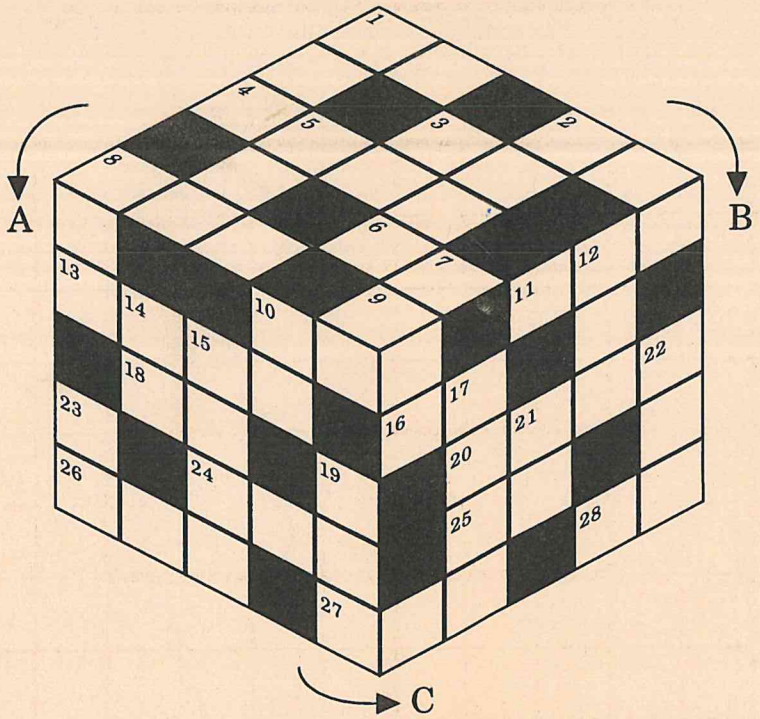
1. Digits of 11-C rearranged
2. 21-B times 27-C
3. Two less than 23-A
5. 19-A plus 8-B
7. 26-C minus 2-B
8. 12-B plus 27-C
10. One-half of 7-A
14. Four more than 21-B
15. One-third of 20-C
19. Digits of 24-C rearranged
23. One-ninth of 8-B

DIRECTION B

1. 14-A plus 16-C
2. 10-C minus 11-C
3. Two times 21-B
4. 1-B times 6-B
6. One-third of 2-B
8. 22-B minus 1-A
9. 8-B minus 7-A
12. Nine times 14-A
17. One-half of 4-B
21. Sixty less than 6-B
22. Three times 2-B

DIRECTION C

10. Two times 8-A
11. 19-A minus 27-C
13. 10-A times 25-C
16. Thirty less than 3-A
18. 23-A plus 16-C
20. 23-A times 28-C
24. One-sixth of 5-A
25. Three less than 18-C
26. Nine times 3-A
27. Three times 1-B
28. Nine times 16-C



Solution is on page 60

LOGIC PROBLEM

11. FAMILY BUSINESS

by EVELYN B. ROSENTHAL

The Keys are in business together! Last summer, they decided that they were talented and creative enough to start a family business. They went to the mall and rented a kiosk and a few weeks later set up shop selling stuffed animals. Each member of the family (including Val) makes a different stuffed animal and calls it by a certain name. So far, business has been pretty good. From the following clues, can you determine the kind of animal each member of the family creates (one makes birds), and what he or she calls that animal (one is Gigg)?

1. Mr. and Mrs. Key are the same age.
2. The one who makes the dogs is the same age as Randy and the same sex as both Kit and the one who makes the animals called Skips.
3. The older son, who is not one of the twins, makes snakes.
4. Neither of the parents makes bunnies.
5. The one who makes kittens is the same age as Lee and the same sex as the one who makes the animals called Dipster.
6. Pat, who is not one of the twins, makes the animals called Flipster.
7. No one is the same age as the one who makes the animals called Legs.
8. The bunnies are not called Dipster.
9. Not all the children are boys.

Solution is on page 63.

We did not find a chart to be helpful in solving this Logic Problem. Use the space below to write down facts as you determine them.

LOGIC PROBLEM

12. A SWEET GIFT

by DIANE YOKO

Every Friday afternoon, Helene and four of her friends, who all work in candy stores, meet to fill a basket with sweet gifts. Each of the five spends the same amount of money, and purchases, with an employee discount, a different kind of sweet from the place where she works. One of the women works at Dan's Candy Creations. Not all of the sweets are the same price. Each woman puts into the basket the sweets she has purchased, and one of the five takes it to the children's wing of the local hospital. From the following clues about last week's basket of goodies, can you determine the full name of each woman (one surname is Adamson), the store where she works, the kind of sweet she contributed to the basket, and the price per sweet she paid? Note: The price per sweet is for each package, bag, or strip of candy.

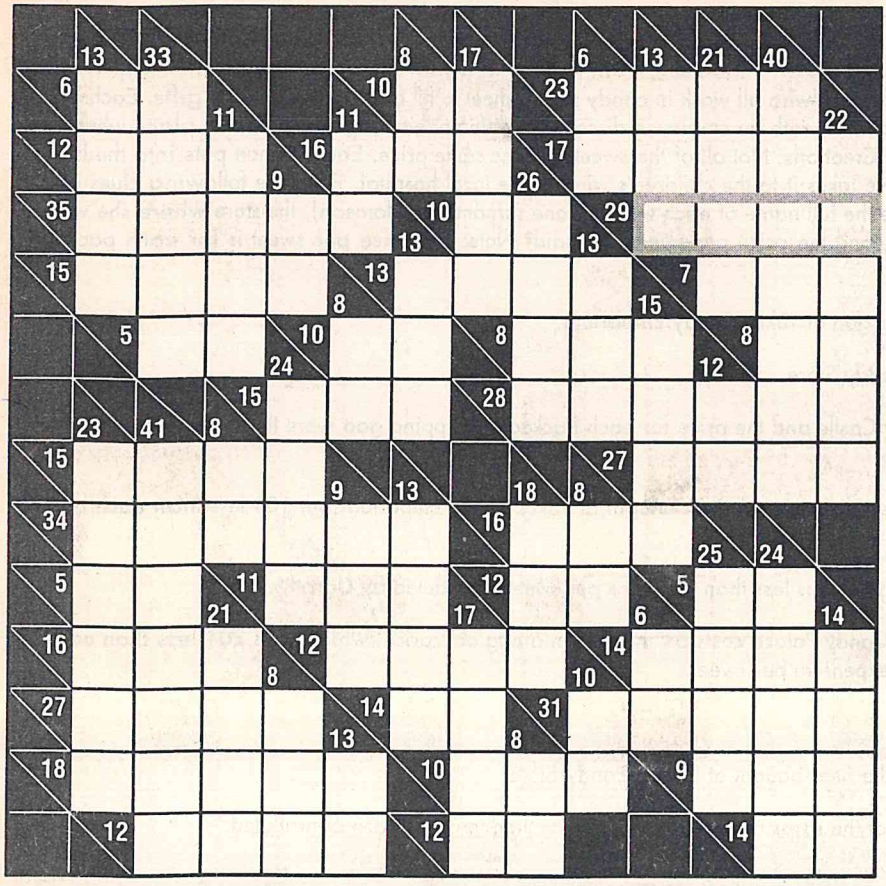
1. Pauline did not get her packages of dipping goo at Yuki's Candy Emporium.
2. Ms. Friendly has never worked at Brad's Candy Store.
3. The price per sweet bought at Gail's Candy Castle and the price for each package of dipping goo were the same, which was less expensive than at least one other treat.
4. Each bag of cinnamon drops costs twice as much as each treat bought at Yuki's Candy Emporium but 10¢ less than each bag of chocolate chunks.
5. The price per sweet contributed by Ms. Wayner was less than the price per sweet contributed by Dorothy.
6. A strip of candy dots purchased at Terry's Candy Palace costs 5¢ more than a bag of licorice, which costs 20¢ less than each of Ms. Hallet's treats, which weren't the most expensive per sweet.
7. Pauline's last name isn't Hallet.
8. Each of Ms. Hean's treats costs more than the ones bought at Brad's Candy Store.
9. Each of Jean's treats costs more than each of the strips of candy dots, but less than the ones Sara contributed.

Solution is on page 64.

We found the fill-in chart to be most helpful in solving this Logic Problem.

first name	last name	price per	sweet	store

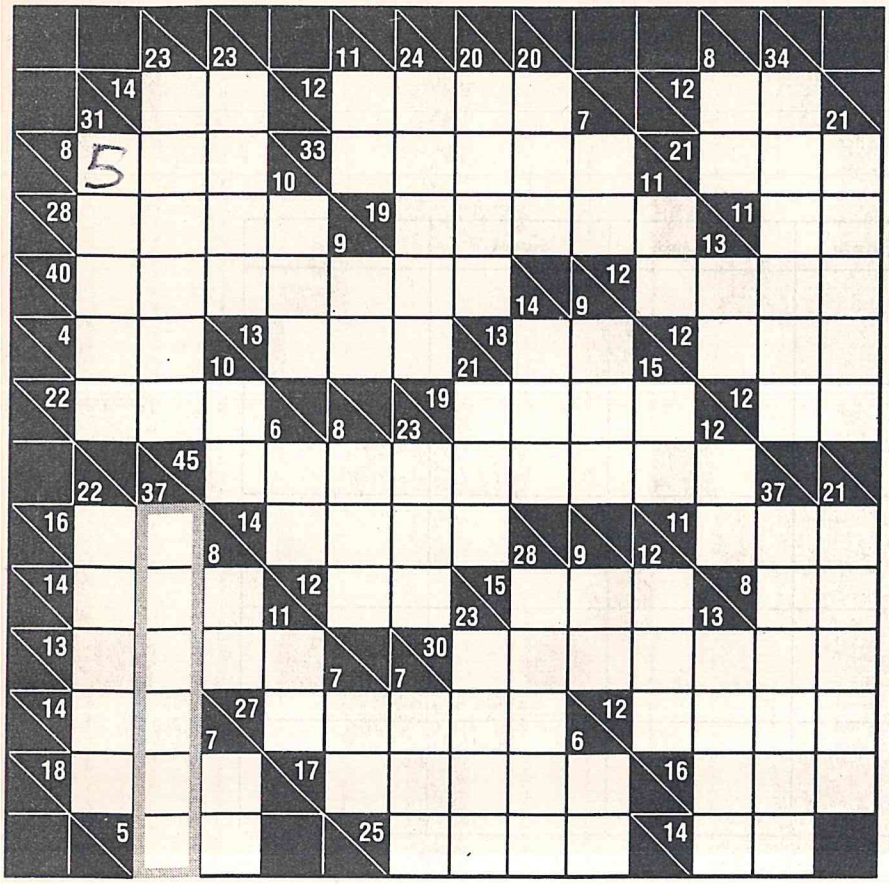
CROSS SUMS



NUMBER 17

We have outlined one area in each diagram on these two pages. If you need help starting a puzzle, the digit combination to go into that area is listed on page 66.

Solutions are on page 59.



NUMBER 18

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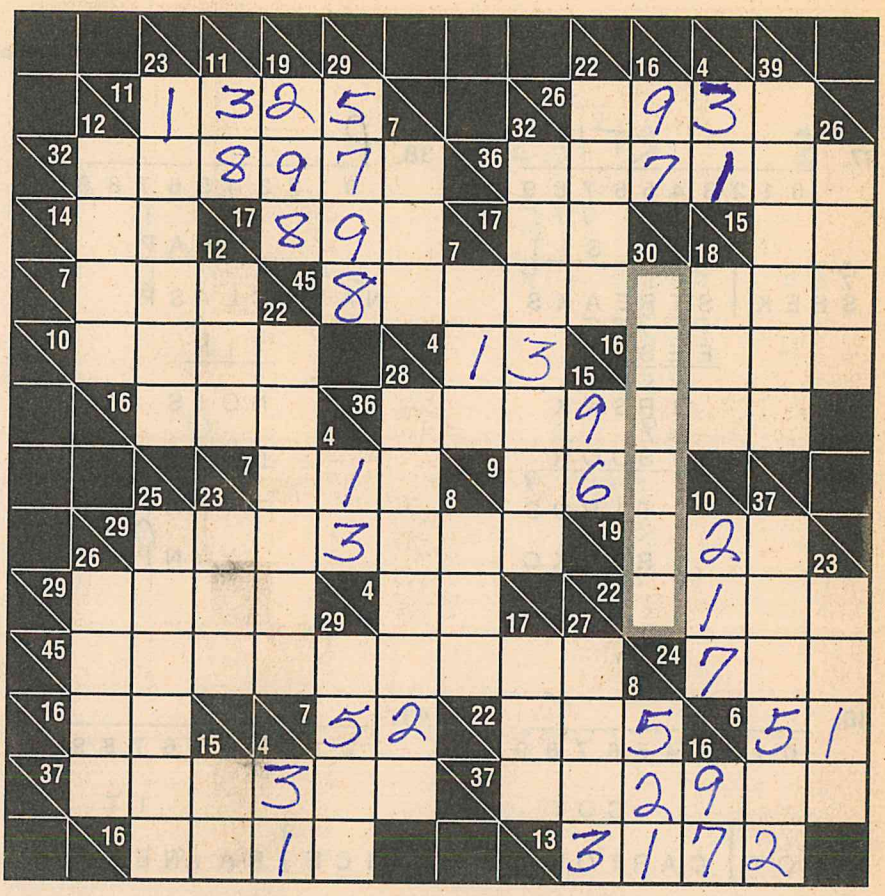
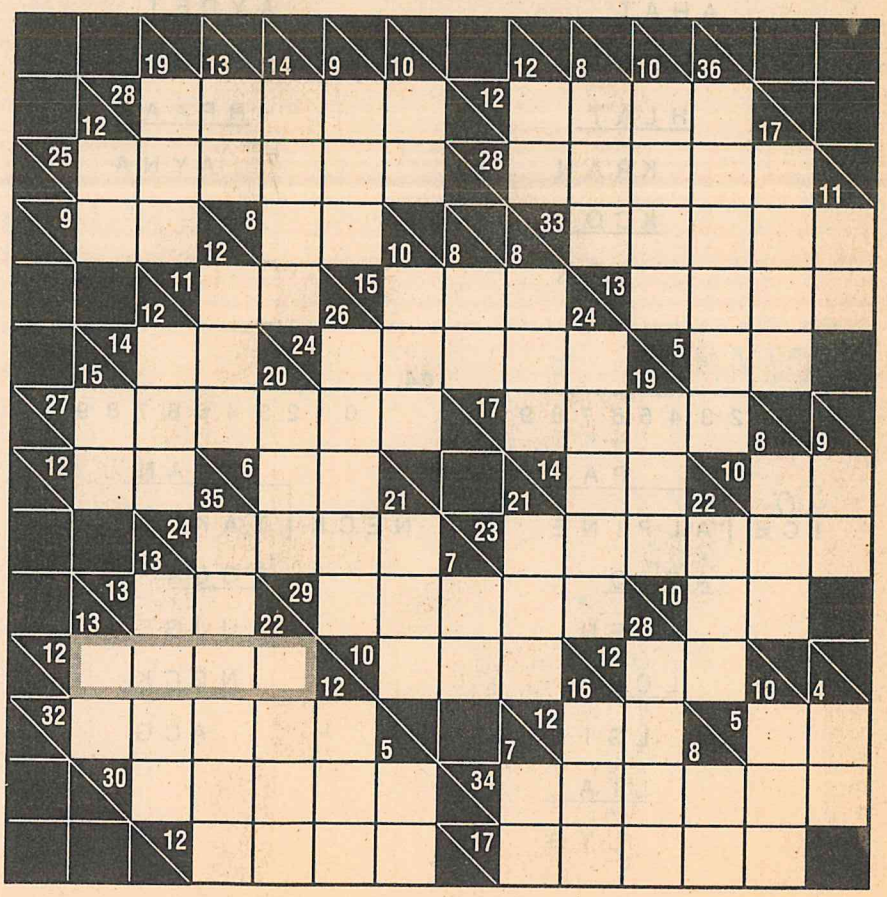
CROSS SUMS

NUMBER 19



Solutions are on page 59.

NUMBER 20



WORD ARITHMETIC

Solving directions are on page 10. Solutions are on page 66.

37.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
      S I T
SEEK | STREAKS
     EESEI
      IRSKK
      TSOOR
      TIROS
      RSKKC
       IISH
```

38.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
      NAP
NAY | CLASP
     TIN
     NOIS
     NNPA
     YYNP
     YYNP
```

39.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
      HEY
LO | TROUT
     TNH
     HLU
     TYL
     LMT
     RTR
     RR
```

40.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
      COT
ROT | CARTON
     AHAT
     HHBO
     HLAT
     KRAN
     KCOT
     KTK
```

41.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
       IT
RICE | RAINED
     AYDET
     REGCD
     RRAAR
     AYNA
```

42.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
      IN
CUT | LINEN
     LBNP
     ECLN
     ECWB
     BB
```

43.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
      PAY
ICE | ALPINE
     ACAO
     LLEN
     LCLP
     LGIE
     LIAL
     LYG
```

44.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
       AN
NECK | TAKES
     TGGA
     UJGS
     NECK
     ACG
```

45.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
      TOR
AWAY | WASTED
     HRTW
     AYWOE
     AAYRH
     ATDAD
     AYRDW
     ASYT
```

LOGIC PROBLEM

13. FLOWERS FOR THE MAXWELLS

by MARY A. POWELL

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell were born on the same day. When they turned forty, they left the city and moved with their kids to a large, but modest house in the suburbs surrounded by nothing but dirt. "There's no grass, not even a weed," the real estate agent had warned before they went to see it. "It's perfect," declared the children. The agent looked puzzled until Mr. Maxwell explained that they were budding landscape artists. As soon as the move was accomplished, the family scouted the neighborhood to see what grew best, making friends in the process. Five of the neighbors each supplied them with cuttings from a flowering hedge, one type of surplus flower bulbs, and seeds or plants of one other type of flower. By the following year, the Maxwells' yard was ablaze with color. From the following clues, can you determine the type of hedge cuttings, the type of bulbs, and the type of other flower (one was alyssum seedlings) each neighbor supplied, as well as the colors (one was yellow) of the flowers? Note: for this puzzle, the term "bulbs" includes tubers and rhizomes.

1. Each family provided flowers of only one color.
2. The teenage boy collected only red flowers, his twin sister brought home daffodil bulbs, and their ten-year-old sister brought home cuttings from a rose hedge; no two of the children knew the same neighbors.
3. The Dempseys did not provide the hyacinth bulbs or the petunia seeds.
4. The cuttings from the camellia hedge were not from the same family as the marigold seeds or the blue flowers.
5. The Maxwell who brought home the clump of primroses is older than the person who is the Fowlers' friend, who is older than the person who brought home only pink flowers.
6. Only the adult Maxwells know the Cutters and the family who provided white flowers.
7. The hyacinth bulbs and the cuttings from the lilac hedge came from different families.
8. The person who brought home cuttings from the daisylike Euryops hedge is older than the person who brought home carnations.
9. The cuttings from the geranium hedge, the marigold seeds, and the lily bulbs came from three different families.
10. The Hunters were not the family that provided Euryops.
11. The tulip bulbs, which did not come from the Ellisons, were not given to the oldest or youngest family members.
12. The family that provided Euryops did not provide the hyacinth bulbs or the iris bulbs.
13. There were no blue daffodils or blue geraniums; there were no pink marigolds.
14. The primroses were not white.
15. The family who provided lily bulbs did not provide primroses or cuttings from a rose hedge.
16. Neither the Dempseys nor the Fowlers had any spare marigold seeds.

Solution is on page 64.

We found the fill-in chart to be most helpful in solving this Logic Problem.

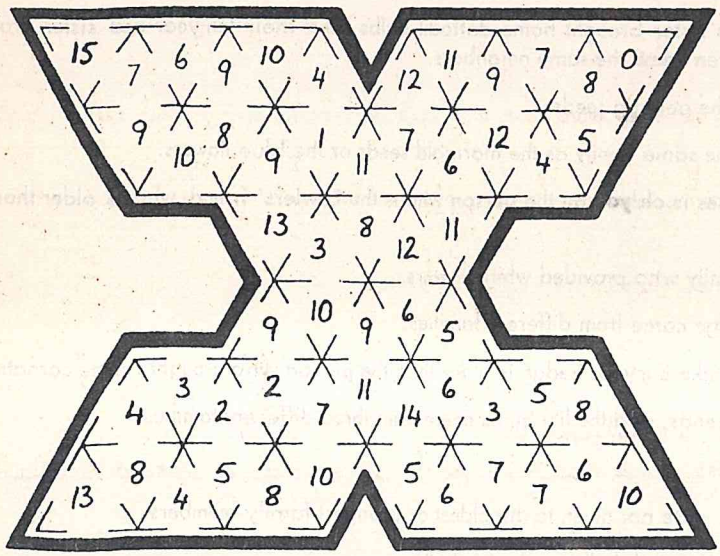
family	cuttings	bulbs	flowers	color

TRIGONS

Trigons will test your powers of logic and deduction. Each diagram is made up of a series of open triangles with a number in the center; that number represents the sum of the digits you are to write into the spaces on the sides of the triangles. Where two triangles share a side, they share the number to be written into that side. When a triangle shares only one side with another triangle, the two noncontact sides will share the same number. We've listed all the possible combinations for every sum in the small chart accompanying each puzzle, so all you have to do is figure out which of those combinations belongs where (not as easy as it sounds!). The numbers in a combination can go in any order around their triangle, and each combination will be used exactly once. You can begin Trigon 1 by filling in 0-0-0 around the triangle with 0 at its center and 5-5-5 around the triangle with 15 at its center. It helps to look for large sums adjacent to small sums, as they will have fewer possibilities for common digits.

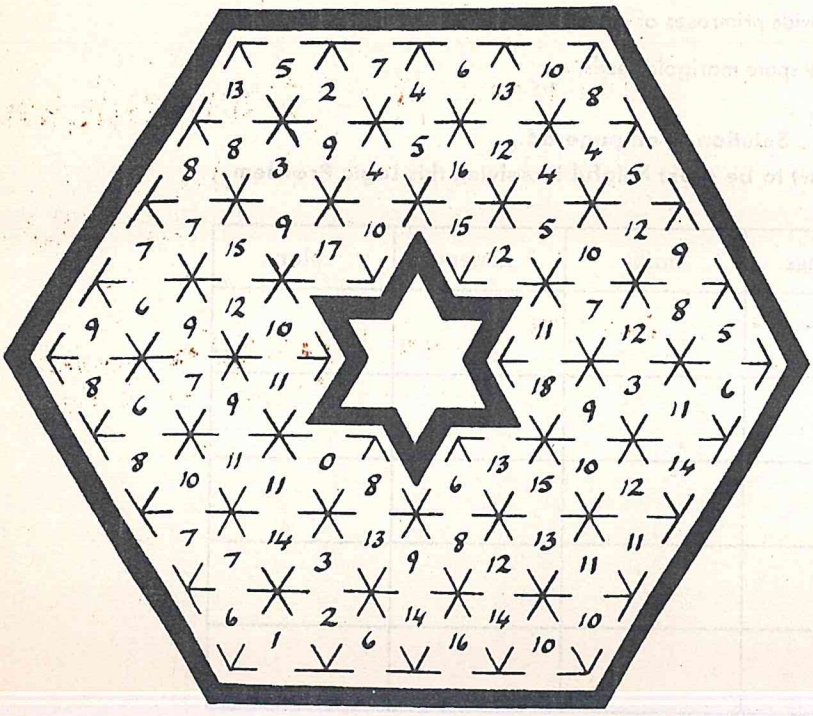
Solutions are on page 60.

1.



0	000					
1	001					
2	002	011				
3	003	012	111			
4	004	013	022	112		
5	005	014	023	113	122	
6	015	024	033	114	123	222
7	025	034	115	124	133	223
8	035	044	125	134	224	233
9	045	135	144	225	234	333
10	055	145	235	244	334	
11	155	245	335	344		
12	255	345	444			
13	355	445				
14	455					
15	555					

2.



0	000						
1	001						
2	002	011					
3	003	012	111				
4	004	013	022	112			
5	005	014	023	113	122		
6	006	015	024	033	114	123	222
7	016	025	034	115	124	133	223
8	026	035	044	116	125	134	224	233
9	036	045	126	135	144	225	234	333
10	046	055	136	145	226	235	244	334
11	056	146	155	236	245	335	344	
12	066	156	246	255	336	345	444	
13	166	256	346	355	445			
14	266	356	446	455				
15	366	456	555					
16	466	556						
17	566							
18	666							

LOGIC PROBLEM

14. THE SEVENTH OF THE SEVENTH

by ROBERT NELSON

As the seventh son of a seventh son, Gene Kijowski had the ability to predict the future. The fees he was able to charge to do so brought in much more money than his grandfather, father, six uncles and six brothers could earn in their trades. Gene, however, recognized the significance of their roles in his being blessed with his talent and very generously shared his earnings with all of them. From the following clues, can you identify Gene's grandfather, father, uncles, and brothers, and determine Gene's grandfather's age when each of his seven sons was born and Gene's father's age when each of his seven sons was born?

1. All of the sons were born while their fathers were in their 20s.
2. Fallon is as much younger than Christopher as he is older than Leo and as much younger than Paul as he is older than Karl.
3. One of Gene's brothers is four years older than he is.
4. Boris, Oscar, and Earl were born in consecutive years, in that order.
5. The fathers of Axel and Harold were the same age when they were born; they were also the same age when Jake and Oscar were born.
6. Dylan (who was not born when his father was 22) is as much younger than Axel as Neal (who was not born when his father was 24) is younger than Earl.
7. In some order, Christopher, Harold, and Miles are Gene's grandfather, uncle, and brother.
8. There are no twins in the Kijowski family. Only one son was born in the years that the fathers were 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, and 28.

Solution is on page 64.

We did not find a chart to be helpful in solving this Logic Problem. Use the space below to write down facts as you determine them.

CROSSMATH

This looks like a crossword puzzle, but it involves numbers, not words. The numbers given in the clues columns are the answers to simple arithmetic problems; the numbers you enter into the diagram will form the problems which result in those answers. All the arithmetic symbols (+, −, x, ÷) have already been entered in their appropriate squares in the diagram. Use the symbols, the crossing numbers, and a bit of logic to determine the digit to enter in each blank square (one digit per square). An important thing to remember: The arithmetic is to be done in the order in which it reads, from left to right or top to bottom — for example, 1 + 2 x 3 equals 9 (1 + 2 = 3; 3 x 3 = 9). If done in any other order, your solution won't work. Arithmetic signs at the beginning or end of a problem (as in 44-Down) should be ignored. You will never use zero as the first digit of a number, though there may be zeros used as later digits. There are no negative numbers used here, nor are there any fractions used. If you need help getting started, you'll find the correct entry for 7-Down on page 66. **Solution is on page 61.**

ACROSS

1. 381
7. 110
13. 6
14. 16
15. 12
16. 10
17. 43
19. 60
21. 11
22. 16
23. 30
25. 18
27. 8
29. 7
30. 46
31. 2
33. 32
34. 12
35. 12
38. 36
40. 192
43. 66
46. 21
49. 24
50. 54
51. 24
53. 14
54. 53
56. 35
58. 2
59. 1
60. 4
61. 18
62. 240
63. 1205

DOWN

1. 1079
2. 5
3. 24
4. 45
5. 2
6. 16
7. 4
8. 7
9. 18
10. 71
11. 13
12. 100
18. 30
20. 12
24. 15
26. 2
28. 12
29. 6
32. 11
35. 506
36. 36
37. 6
38. 6
39. 7
40. 6
41. 3
42. 275
44. 53
45. 6
47. 43
48. 42
52. 52
53. 352
55. 3
57. 12

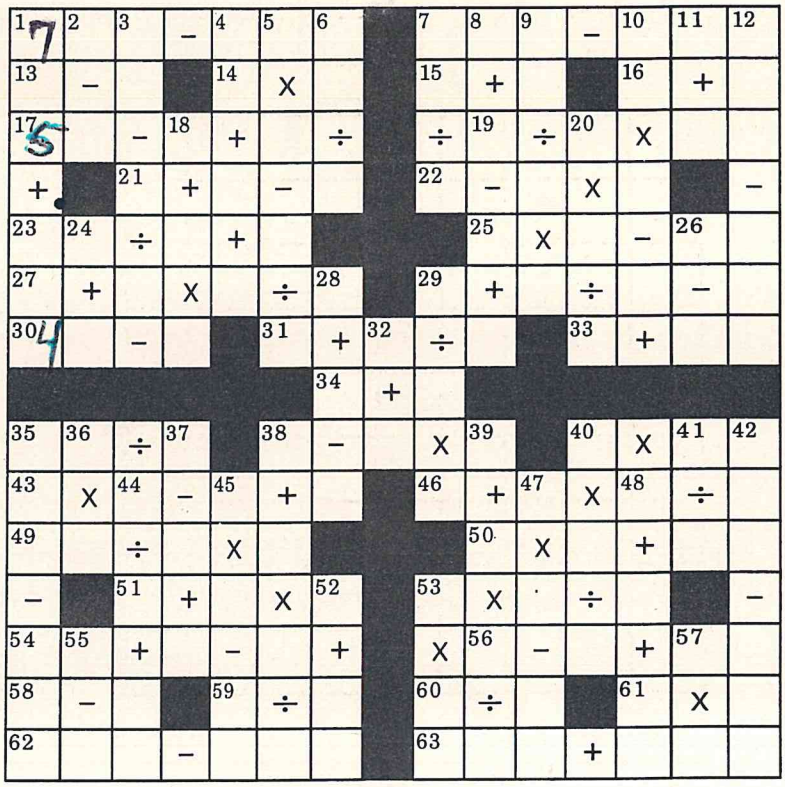


FIGURE LOGIC 9

by Linda Thistle

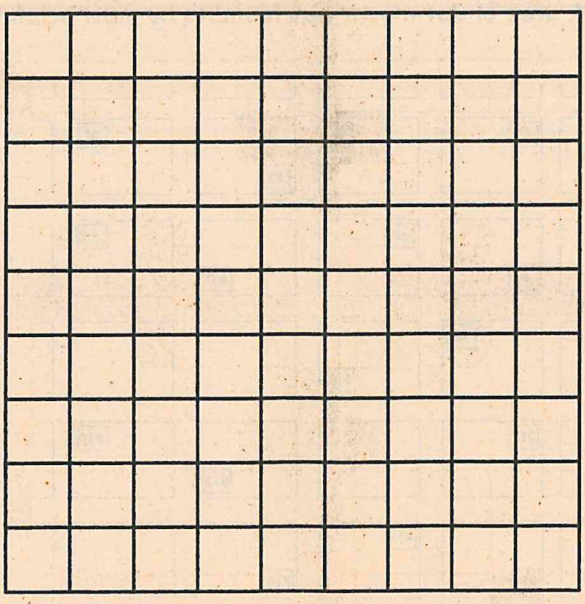
Directions for solving Figure Logics are on page 11. This puzzle is a diagramless — you will have to enter the black squares as well as the numbers into the diagram as you solve. Remember that the diagram is symmetrical from the top-left corner to the bottom-right so, when you decide the location of one black square, you can enter its counterpart. If you need help starting this puzzle, the starting box, as well as a help, is listed on page 66.

ACROSS

1. Six times 24-Across
4. Same digit two times
6. Square of 4-Down
7. Seven times 27-Down
9. One-third of 14-Down
10. 34-Across plus 6-Down
12. One-third of 24-Across
13. Sixty less than 26-Across
15. One-fourth of 20-Across
17. 23-Down minus 30-Down
18. One less than 17-Across
20. 12-Across times 2-Down
22. 15-Across plus 25-Down
24. Digits of 30-Down reversed
26. 23-Down plus 30-Down
28. 2-Down plus 8-Down
29. 1-Across plus 22-Across
31. Seven times 22-Across
33. Eight less than 4-Across
34. Four times 13-Across

DOWN

1. 13-Across times 14-Down
2. Same digit two times
3. 34-Across minus 5-Down
4. One-half of 9-Across
5. Square of 12-Across
6. One-half of 1-Across
7. Ten times 12-Across
8. Ten more than 12-Across
11. 24-Across times 29-Across
14. Four times 24-Across
16. Three times 21-Down
19. 4-Down times 5-Down
21. 13-Across plus 6-Down
23. 9-Across plus 18-Across
24. One more than 32-Down
25. One-half of 6-Across
27. 9-Across plus 7-Down
30. Two consecutive odd digits in descending order
32. Two times 33-Across



Solution is on page 60

LOGIC PROBLEM

15. FRESH CITY

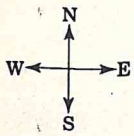
by KEVYN DYMOND

At the time of its founding 25 years ago, Fresh City designated a 20 square block area as downtown (as pictured on the map below; the area bordered by the streets A, F, G, and K). Today, there are 17 buildings located in downtown Fresh City (#1 through #17 on the map). Each of these buildings has a different number of stories; all have more than two stories and fewer than 49 stories (one building is 20 stories tall). From this information and the following clues, can you determine the name of each of the eleven streets on the map below and the name, location, and number of stories for each of the 17 buildings?

1. The 24-story Lambda Building is located somewhere on Sunset Street (but not at the corner of Sunset and Winter Streets).
2. The Mu Building and another building (one of which is located at the corner of Valley and Yonder Streets) are located as far apart as possible.
3. The total combined number of stories of all the buildings on Marina Street (one of which is the Chi Building) is 59 stories.
4. The Iota Building is located somewhere farther west than the 27-story building.
5. The Theta Building is 12 stories taller than the Beta Building, which has three times as many stories as the Rho Building, which is six stories taller than the Upsilon Building; all four of these buildings are located on Xinnia Street.
6. The Kappa Building is located at the southeast corner of Queens and Marina Streets.
7. The Omega Building and another building (one of which is located at the corner of Urbana and Valley Streets) are located as far apart as possible; one of these two buildings is 39 stories taller than the other.
8. The total combined number of stories of all the buildings on Nature Street (one of which is the Zeta Building) is 16 stories.
9. The 5-story building is located further north and east than the 12-story building.
10. The buildings with the greatest and the least number of stories (one of which is the Epsilon Building) are the only two buildings located on Techly Street.
11. The Alpha Building has three times as many stories as the Psi Building, which is four stories taller than the Gamma building, which has twice as many stories as the Sigma Building; all four of these buildings are located on Porter Street.
12. The total combined number of stories of all the buildings on Yonder Street is 58 stories.
13. The 33-story building is located farther south and west than the Delta Building.

Solution is on page 65.

The chart of the 20-square block area of downtown was found to be most helpful in solving this Logic Problem.



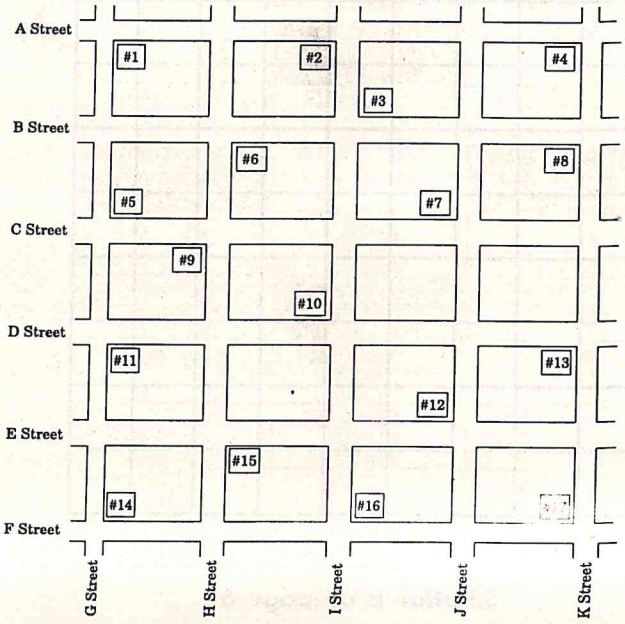


FIGURE LOGIC 10

by Linda Thistle

Directions for solving Figure Logics are on page 11. The clues below are all you will need to complete this tricky puzzle. A starting hint is on page 66.

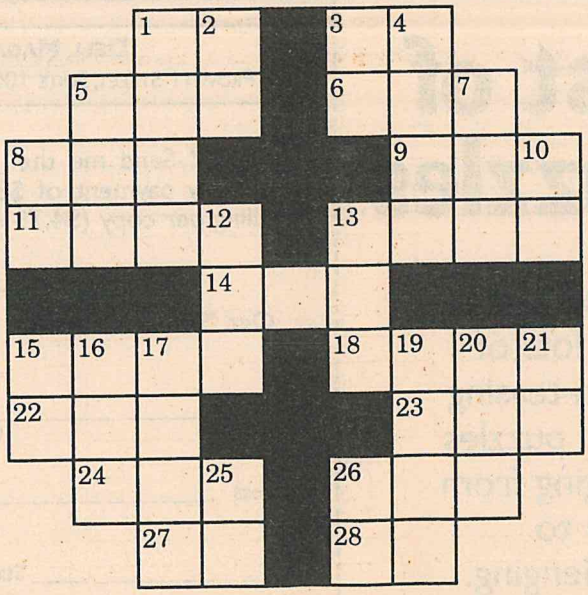
1. 8-Across, 9-Across, and 14-Across each have the same digit repeated three times, however no two answers are the same.

2. 6-Across, 5-Down, and 12-Down are each composed of consecutive digits rearranged.

3. 11-Across is the square of 1-Across; 18-Across is the square of 8-Down; 1-Down is the square of 15-Down; 4-Down is the square of 2-Down; 17-Down is the square of 27-Across; 19-Down is the square of 28-Across.

4. 13-Across is the sum of 22-Across and 5-Down; 15-Across is the sum of 3-Across, 4-Down, and 20-Down; 26-Across is the sum of 5-Across and 13-Down; 7-Down is the sum of 23-Across and 24-Across.

5. 15-Across is five times 13-Across; 16-Down is two times 5-Down; 10-Down is five times 21-Down; 13-Down is nine times 3-Down; 25-Down is seven times 3-Across.



Solution is on page 60

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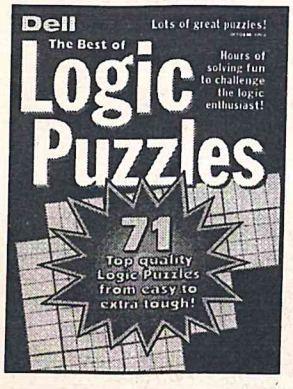
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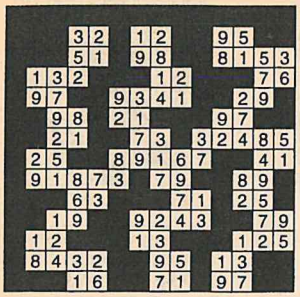

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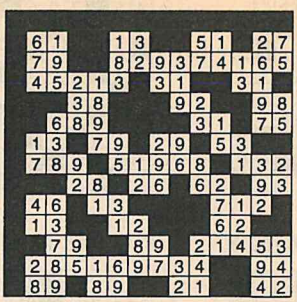

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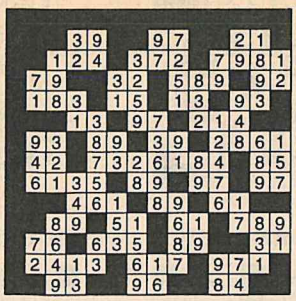

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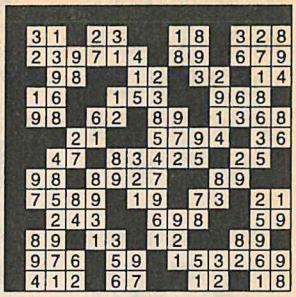

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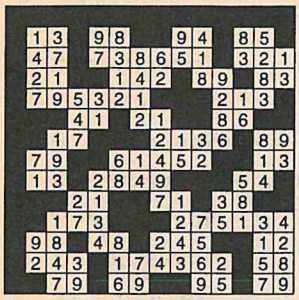

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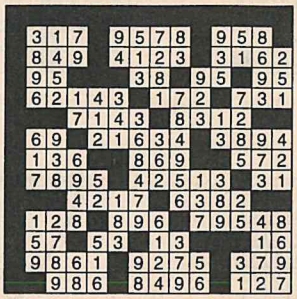

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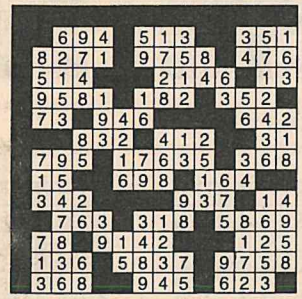

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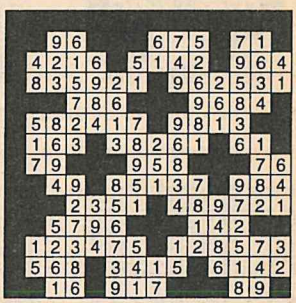
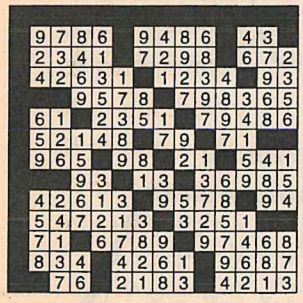


CROSS SUMS 9



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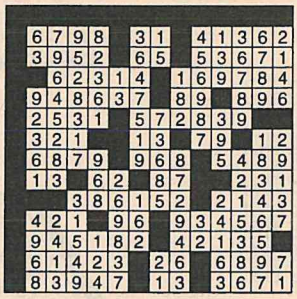

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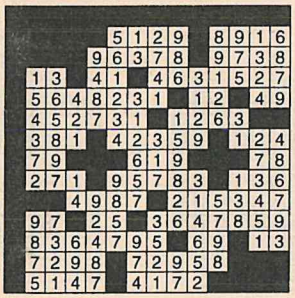

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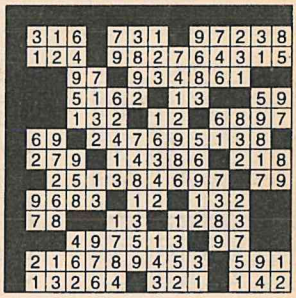

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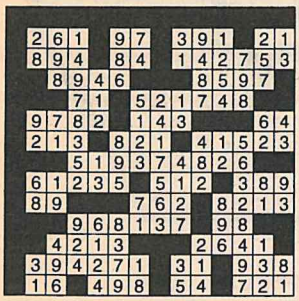

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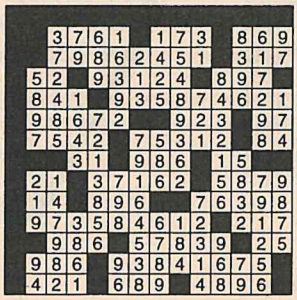

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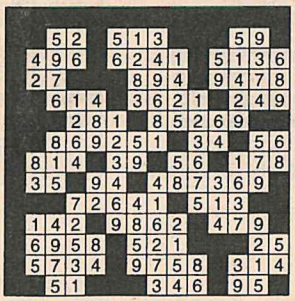

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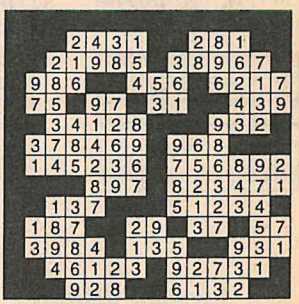

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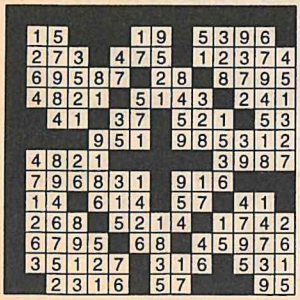

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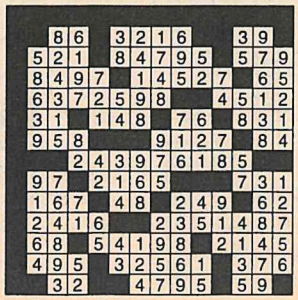

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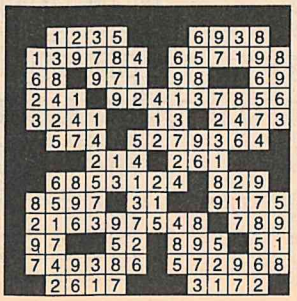

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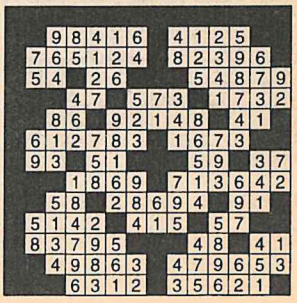
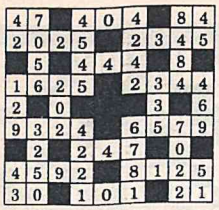


FIGURE LOGIC 1



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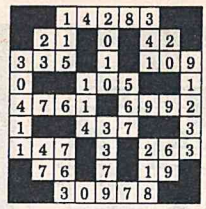

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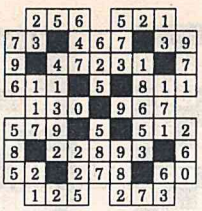

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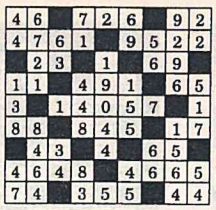

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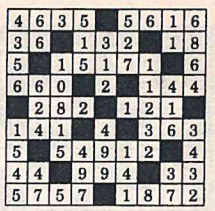

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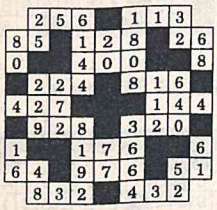

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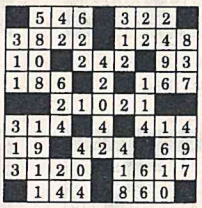


FIGURE LOGIC 9

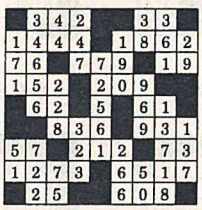
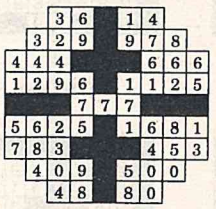


FIGURE LOGIC 10



Turn to page 58 to find out when your favorite Dell puzzle magazines go on sale!

NUMBER PLACE

1.

2	6	1	4	3	9	8	5	7
4	9	3	7	8	5	6	1	2
5	7	8	6	1	2	3	4	9
1	4	7	8	5	6	2	9	3
9	8	2	1	4	3	7	6	5
3	5	6	9	2	7	4	8	1
7	1	9	3	6	8	5	2	4
6	2	4	5	7	1	9	3	8
8	3	5	2	9	4	1	7	6

2.

1	2	4	9	7	3	8	5	6
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3	5	7	1	6	8	2	4	9
4	1	8	7	3	6	5	9	2
2	7	5	4	9	1	3	6	8
6	3	9	2	8	5	4	1	7
9	4	3	6	2	7	1	8	5
5	6	2	8	1	4	9	7	3
7	8	1	3	5	9	6	2	4

3.

3	2	4	6	8	9	1	5	7
1	9	7	3	5	2	4	6	8
8	6	5	4	1	7	9	3	2
6	3	9	2	7	5	8	1	4
4	7	1	8	6	3	5	2	9
2	5	8	1	9	4	3	7	6
9	4	6	7	3	1	2	8	5
7	1	2	5	4	8	6	9	3
5	8	3	9	2	6	7	4	1

4.

6	4	5	9	7	3	8	1	2
1	8	7	2	4	6	5	9	3
2	3	9	1	5	8	4	6	7
3	9	6	4	8	1	7	2	5
4	7	1	5	2	9	3	8	6
5	2	8	3	6	7	1	4	9
7	6	3	8	9	4	2	5	1
8	1	2	6	3	5	9	7	4
9	5	4	7	1	2	6	3	8

5.

7	1	9	8	3	2	5	6	4
8	4	2	5	6	1	7	9	3
3	5	6	4	7	9	8	1	2
2	9	5	1	8	4	3	7	6
6	3	8	7	2	5	1	4	9
1	7	4	3	9	6	2	8	5
5	8	1	9	4	3	6	2	7
4	6	3	2	1	7	9	5	8
9	2	7	6	5	8	4	3	1

6.

1	3	2	7	9	5	6	8	4
8	4	9	3	6	1	7	2	5
5	6	7	2	8	4	3	9	1
3	5	1	6	7	2	8	4	9
4	2	8	5	3	9	1	6	7
7	9	6	1	4	8	2	5	3
9	1	4	8	2	7	5	3	6
2	7	3	4	5	6	9	1	8
6	8	5	9	1	3	4	7	2

7.

3	7	2	1	4	5	8	9	6
9	1	4	6	8	3	2	7	5
8	5	6	7	2	9	4	3	1
5	3	9	8	1	4	6	2	7
4	6	1	2	9	7	3	5	8
7	2	8	5	3	6	1	4	9
1	8	7	3	5	2	9	6	4
2	4	5	9	6	8	7	1	3
6	9	3	4	7	1	5	8	2

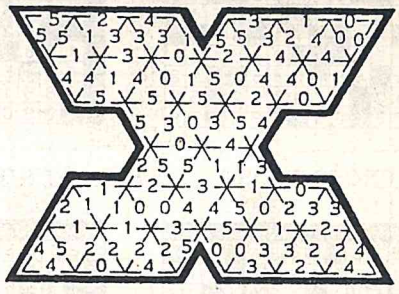
8.

7	2	4	9	1	8	3	6	5
1	9	5	3	6	2	7	4	8
3	6	8	4	5	7	1	2	9
6	7	1	2	8	4	5	9	3
2	5	9	7	3	1	4	8	6
4	8	3	6	9	5	2	7	1
8	1	2	5	4	6	9	3	7
9	4	6	1	7	3	8	5	2
5	3	7	8	2	9	6	1	4

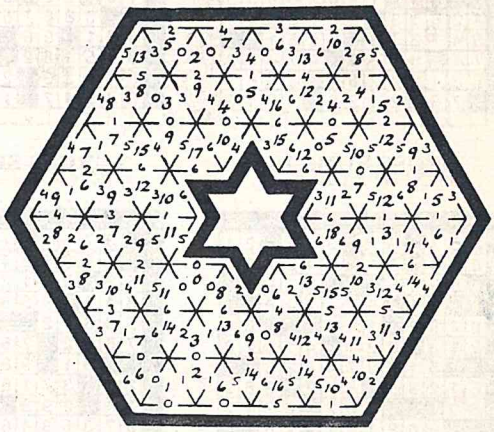
9.

9	2	8	3	5	7	1	6	4
5	4	1	6	2	9	7	8	3
3	7	6	8	4	1	5	2	9
6	1	7	2	9	3	4	5	8
4	8	5	1	7	6	9	3	2
2	3	9	4	8	5	6	1	7
8	9	3	5	6	4	2	7	1
7	5	2	9	1	8	3	4	6
1	6	4	7	3	2	8	9	5

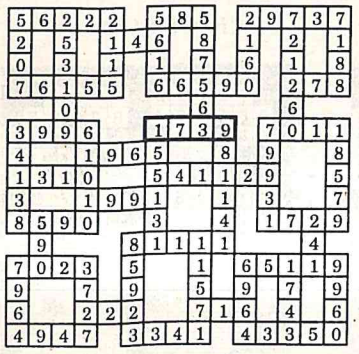
TRIGONS 1



TRIGONS 2



KROSS NUMBER 1



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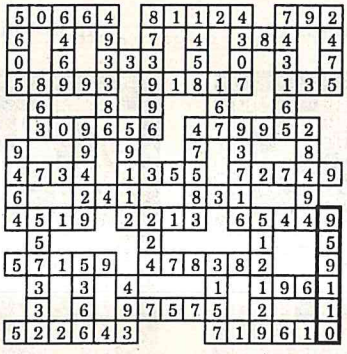
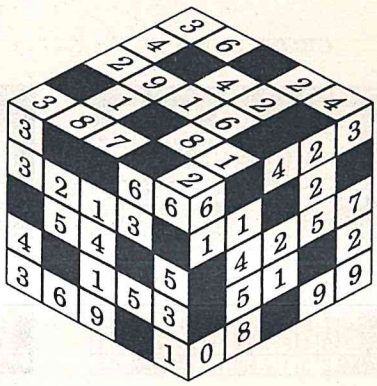
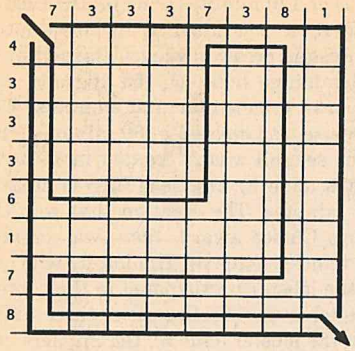


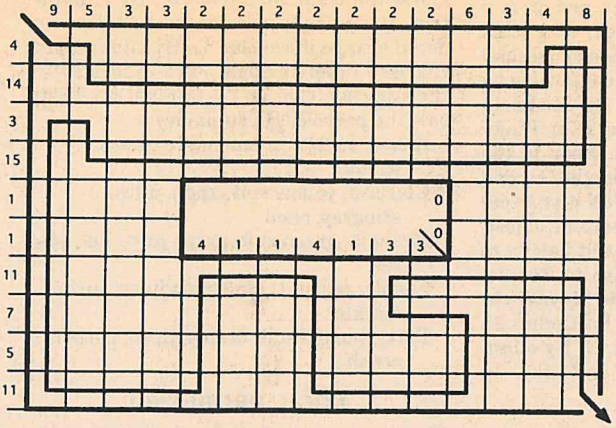
FIGURE LOGIC 8



MATH MAZE 1



MATH MAZE 2



9 TO 5

5	8	9	7	6
7	6	8	9	5
6	9	7	5	8
9	5	6	8	7
8	7	5	6	9

SQUARE LOGIC

8	11	4	17	25
19	22	10	13	1
15	3	16	24	7
21	9	12	5	18
2	20	23	6	14

CROSSMATH

7	6	5	−	3	8	4	■	2	8	5	−	1	7	5
9	−	3	■	2	X	8	■	8	+	4	■	8	+	2
5	1	−	9	+	1	÷	■	÷	3	÷	3	X	6	0
+	■	5	+	9	−	3	■	7	−	3	X	4	■	−
2	6	÷	1	+	4	■	■	■	9	X	8	−	5	4
8	+	2	X	4	÷	5	■	8	+	1	÷	1	−	2
4	9	−	3	■	2	+	8	÷	5	■	2	+	3	0
■	■	■	■	■	■	8	+	4	■	■	■	■	■	■
9	6	÷	8	■	9	−	3	X	6	■	2	X	9	6
8	X	9	−	7	+	1	■	3	+	9	X	7	÷	4
5	6	÷	7	X	3	■	■	■	8	X	3	+	3	0
÷	■	3	+	9	X	2	■	4	X	7	÷	2	■	−
4	9	+	5	−	1	+	■	X	3	−	1	+	3	3
7	−	5	■	5	÷	5	■	8	÷	2	■	3	X	6
9	6	0	−	7	2	0	■	8	6	0	+	3	4	5

CROSS FIGURE

1	5	1	■	■	6	0	■	■	3	6	■	■	■
7	0	4	■	■	3	0	■	■	2	2	2	2	■
■	■	4	5	2	5	■	■	■	■	2	0	0	■
■	■	■	1	2	■	■	■	1	4	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	6	3	■	■	■	1	4	1	2	■	■
1	1	■	1	1	1	2	4	■	■	1	3	■	■
1	2	1	0	■	■	6	7	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	1	0	■	■	1	0	■	■	■	■	■	■
1	2	7	■	■	1	8	5	1	■	■	■	■	■
2	4	2	0	■	1	5	■	5	3	6	■	■	■
■	■	4	0	■	5	4	■	6	0	0	■	■	■

BINGO PLAYS 1

	B	I	N	G	O
P	5	(22)	31	51	70
L	7	(29)	39	59	73
A	4	(18)	FREE	46	64
Y	10	(16)	40	53	68
S	13	(20)	45	56	62

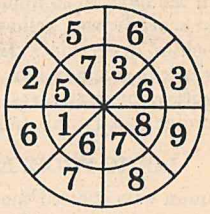
BINGO PLAYS 2

	B	I	N	G	O
P	7	26	36	57	(72)
L	4	17	39	(50)	74
A	10	28	(FREE)	51	71
Y	6	(24)	44	54	69
S	(2)	19	31	47	63

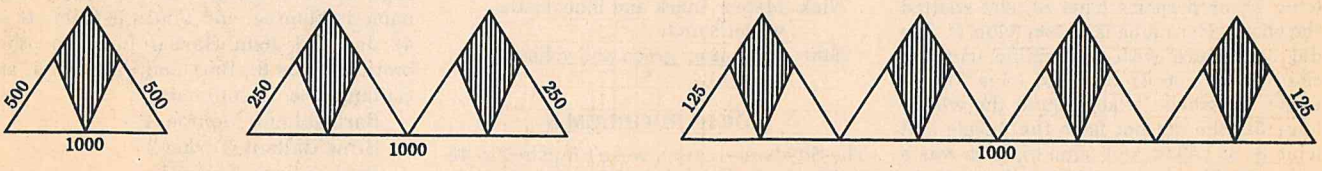
BINGO PLAYS 3

	B	I	N	G	O
P	(2)	16	39	48	70
L	15	(20)	42	53	73
A	3	24	(FREE)	57	65
Y	14	28	33	(60)	61
S	4	17	37	46	(68)

OUT AND AROUND



ENCLOSED LAND



(drawings are not to scale)

LOGIC PROBLEM 1

The youngest pet is Michael's and it is 2 (clue 3). Another animal, then, is 4 (clue 1). Yakki is not the youngest, second youngest, or oldest animal (clue 2). Also by clue 2, he is 10 and Puff is 20. Michael's pet is not Yakki or Puff (clue 2) or Pinky (clue 3); Michael owns Spot. Spot is the hamster (clue 2). The dog is the second youngest (clue 4) and is Lloyd's 4-year-old pet (clue 2). The cat is the second oldest, 10 years old, (clue 4). It does not belong to Nancy (clue 4); the cat belongs to Bonnie. Nancy, by elimination, has the 20-year-old parrot; the parrot's name is Puff (clue 2). The cat's name is Yakki (clue 2). By elimination, Lloyd's dog's name is Pinky. In summary:

Bonnie, cat, Yakki, 10
Lloyd, dog, Pinky, 4
Michael, hamster, Spot, 2
Nancy, parrot, Puff, 20

LOGIC PROBLEM 2

The sock that was stuck to the sweater wasn't black (clue 3), gray (clue 6), pink (clue 7), or yellow (clue 8); it was red. Also by clue 8, it was found third. The black sock was found second, and the threadbare sock first (clue 3). She found the sock behind the dryer second and the red sock two socks before the faded sock (clue 1). She didn't find the faded sock third (clue 6); she found the red sock third and the faded sock fifth. She didn't find the yellow sock fourth or fifth (clue 5); she found it first. She didn't find the gray sock fifth (clue 6); she found it fourth and, by elimination, she found the pink sock fifth. The fourth sock didn't have a hole (clue 7); the fourth sock was dirty. Riva didn't find it in her scarf drawer or under the couch (clue 2); she found it with the rags. She didn't find the yellow sock under the couch (clue 5); she found the pink sock there and, by elimination, she found the yellow sock in her scarf drawer. The black sock didn't have a hole in the toe (clue 4); the red sock did and, by elimination, the black sock had a hole in the heel. In summary:

1st: in scarf drawer, yellow, threadbare
2nd: behind dryer, black, hole in heel
3rd: stuck to sweater, red, hole in toe
4th: with rags, gray, dirty
5th: under couch, pink, faded

LOGIC PROBLEM 3

The woman who spotted the eel also found the oyster shell (clue 9). She is not Alison (clue 1), Patty (clue 3), Clarissa (clue 4), or Nikole (clue 5); she is Melinda. She ordered grape juice (clue 2). Her suit was not red (clue 1), purple (clue 3), yellow (clue 6), or blue (clue 8); it was green. The woman in the blue suit drank lemonade (clue 8). She did not see the turtle (clue 1), stingray (clue 7), or porpoise (clue 8); she spotted the shark. Her name is Alison (clue 1). She did not return with the winkle (clue 5), clam shell (clue 6), or conch (clue 7); she found the whelk. Nikole found the winkle (clue 5). She did not have the purple suit (clue 3) or yellow suit (clue 6); hers was a red suit. She spotted the turtle (clue 1). She did not order the orange juice or apple juice (clue 7), she drank the pineapple juice. Patty wore a purple suit (clue 3). By elimination, Clarissa's was yellow. She found the clam shell (clue 6). By elimination, Patty found the conch shell. She ordered orange juice (clue 7). By elimination, Clarissa ordered apple juice. She spotted the stingray (clue 7). By elimination, Patty saw the porpoise. In summary:

Alison, blue suit, lemonade, shark, whelk
Clarissa, yellow suit, apple juice, stingray, clam
Melinda, green suit, grape juice, eel, oyster
Nikole, red suit, pineapple juice, turtle, winkle
Patty, purple suit, orange juice, porpoise, conch

LOGIC PROBLEM 4

There are two cars with yellow paint (clue 1), two with red paint (clue 4), and two with black paint (clue 5). One blue car flipped over (clue 3) and another blue car lost a wheel (clue 6). Only one car, then, had green and one car had silver paint. A yellow car lost control on a turn before a blue car lost its wheel, but not just before (clue 6). Neither yellow car was eliminated first (clue 1); the second car, then, lost control and the fourth car lost its wheel. A blue car flipped over before at least two were eliminated (clue 3). That blue car was first, and the third car was hit by another (clue 5). Neither red car won or lost control on a turn (clue 4); the red cars weren't eliminated consecutively (clue 9), so the blue car that flipped over was red and, since no two cars have the same combination of colors, the third car eliminated was red. The green car was still on the track when both blacks were eliminated and neither black car was hit (clue 5); the black cars lost control and lost a wheel. The yellow cars weren't eliminated consecutively (clue 9). The winning car, then, was yellow and green and the silver car was the one hit. Nick's car isn't yellow (clue 1) or red (clue 4); Nick's car lost its wheel. The Flash lost before Cal's car and isn't red (clue 2). Cal's car wasn't the winner (clue 7). Flash lost control and Cal's was hit. Don's car isn't yellow (clue 7); his lost first. Lightning isn't blue and wasn't eliminated just after Flash (clue 2); it was the winner. Its owner isn't Jess (clue 8); Mike was the winner and Jess was eliminated second. Meteor isn't red (clue 4); it is Nick's. Streak isn't Cal's (clue 7); it is Don's. By elimination, Comet is Cal's. In summary, the five and their order of elimination are:

Don: Streak, blue and red, flipped over first
Jess: Flash, black and yellow, lost control second
Cal: Comet, red and silver, hit by another third
Nick: Meteor, black and blue, lost a wheel fourth
Mike: Lightning, green and yellow, won the derby

LOGIC PROBLEM 5

The Snyders' creation wasn't finished in 45 or 60 minutes (clue 1) or 75 or 120 minutes (clue 2); the Snyders' creation was finished in 90 minutes. The whale was finished in 120 minutes (clue 2). The Costellos' creation wasn't finished in 45 or 60 minutes (clue 1) or 120 minutes (clue 6); the Costellos' creation was finished in 75 minutes. The Ingsons' creation wasn't finished in 45 or 60 minutes (clue 1); the Ingsons' creation was finished in 120 minutes. The lighthouse was created in 60 minutes (clue 6). The seagull wasn't created in 75 or 90 minutes (clue 3); the seagull was created in 45 minutes. The creation that won the Queen's Choice award, then, was created in 90 minutes (clue 3). The family who created the lobster participated in the contest before (clue 4). The Costellos, then, didn't create the lobster (clue 6); the Snyders created the lobster and the Costellos created the octopus. The object that won Best of Show was created in 45 minutes (clue 5). The family that won the People's Choice award participated before (clue 4). The People's Choice award, then, wasn't presented to the family who took 60 minutes (clue 1) or 75 minutes (clue 6) to complete their creation; the family who took 120 minutes won the People's Choice award. The octopus didn't win the Mayor's Choice award (clue 7); the octopus won the Judges' Choice award and the lighthouse won the Mayor's Choice award. The Kemps didn't win the Mayor's Choice award (clue 1); the McKinneys won the Mayor's Choice award and the Kemps won Best of Show. In summary:

Costello, octopus, Judges' Choice, 75 minutes
Ingson, whale, People's Choice, 120 minutes
Kemp, seagull, Best of Show, 45 minutes
McKinney, lighthouse, Mayor's Choice, 60 minutes
Snyder, lobster, Queen's Choice, 90 minutes

LOGIC PROBLEM 6

Six youngsters are mentioned. They include Bart, the owner of a four-year-old dog (clue 4); two owners of three-year-old dogs, Joe Garner and a Gallant boy (clue 2); two owners of two-year-old dogs whose names are Flynn and Bogart (clue 5); and Paul, the owner of a one-year-old dog (clue 6). Ali, the only girl, is one of the owners of a two-year-old dog. Her dog's name isn't Bogart (clue 1); it is Flynn. Ernie, whose dog's name is Taylor (clue 3), is the Gallant boy with a three-year-old dog. The second two-year-old dog, by elimination, belongs to John, and that dog's name is Bogart (clue 5). Taylor's owner, Ernie Gallant, isn't related to Ali (clue 3), so her last name is Garner, as is John's (clue 1). Joe's dog's name is Garbo (clue 7). Bart's dog's name is Monroe, and Paul's is Gable (clue 4). Joe and John Garner have no other brothers (clue 8); Bart and Paul, then, are Gallant boys. In summary:

Bart Gallant, Monroe, 4
Ernie Gallant, Taylor, 3
Paul Gallant, Gable, 1
Ali Garner, Flynn, 2
Joe Garner, Garbo, 3
John Garner, Bogart, 2

LOGIC PROBLEM 7

By clue 1, one of the four works on the first floor, but that person is neither Bell nor Bates. Nor is that person Lobs (clue 4); the person on the first floor is Ruffet. Also by clue 1, one of the four, who is neither Bates nor Bell, works on the fourth floor; that person is Lobs. By clue 2, one person works on the fifth floor; by clue 3, it is not Bates. Bell, then, works on the fifth floor. Bates works on either the second or third floor, and the other is not occupied by one of these four. By clue 3, Bates works on the second floor. By clue 2, Bell's sandwich shop is on the building's southwest corner and is delivered through the south entrance. Lobs's sandwich is delivered through the west entrance (clue 3). By clue 1, Lobs's sandwich shop is at the building's northwest corner, as is Ruffet's. All the executives' lunches are delivered through different entrances; Ruffet's lunch, then, is delivered through the north entrance. By elimination, Bates's lunch is delivered through the east entrance. Bates's sandwich shop can be seen from Bell's southwest one (clue 1); Bates's sandwich shop, then, is at the southeast corner. In summary:

Bates, 2nd floor, east entrance, southeast shop
Bell, 5th floor, south entrance, southwest shop
Lobs, 4th floor, west entrance, northwest shop
Ruffet, 1st floor, north entrance, northwest shop

LOGIC PROBLEM 8

Three boys' names are mentioned, so Sandy, Terry, and Lisa are girls and they have different hair colors (clue 5); one, then, is blond, one a redhead, and the third has black hair. Two boys, then, have black hair and one has red. Thomas has red hair (clue 7). The identical twins, then, have black hair and they are Jonny and Roberto Stein (clue 2). The only baby in the correct crib was the blond girl; her mother, then, is Mrs. Browning, whose hair is not blond (clue 1) or brown (clue 4); Mrs. Browning's hair is red. Mrs. Taky and Mrs. Lalo made a direct exchange of babies (clue 6); they are the mothers of redheads. Mrs. Lalo is Thomas's mother (clue 3) and she is the blond (clue 9). Mrs. Stein, Mrs. Taky, and Mrs. Anson, then, have brown hair. By elimination, Mrs. Anson, the only mother not yet matched with her child, is the mother of the girl with black hair. Her daughter isn't Sandy or Terry (clue 8); her daughter is Lisa. Terry isn't Mrs. Taky's baby (clue 3); Terry's last name is Browning, and Sandy's is Taky. In summary:

Lisa Anson, black hair; Mrs. Anson, brown hair
Terry Browning, blond hair; Mrs. Browning, red hair
Thomas Lalo, red hair; Mrs. Lalo, blond hair
Jonny and Roberto Stein, black hair; Mrs. Stein, brown hair
Sandy Taky, red hair; Mrs. Taky, brown hair

LOGIC PROBLEM 9

Mr. Oliveros wasn't the first or second person Sunny helped (clue 1); he was either third or fourth. If Mr. Oliveros were third, by clue 1, Linda would have been the first person helped and the second person would have been the one who asked about campsites and fishing. Mr. Oliveros wouldn't be Isaac (clue 3); he would have been the other male, Kevin. The fourth person whom Sunny assisted would have asked about the antiques museum (clue 4). Judy would have been the fourth person Sunny helped, Prey would have been the second person helped, and Linda would have asked about the historic homes tours (clue 2). By elimination, Kevin Oliveros would have asked about the zoo. However, by clue 3, the person who asked about the zoo was a woman. Kevin, then, would not be the person who asked about the zoo. Mr. Oliveros, therefore, was not the third person Sunny helped; Mr. Oliveros was fourth. By clue 1, the third person Sunny helped asked about the campsites and fishing and the second person was Linda. Judy, who is a woman, isn't Mr. Oliveros. Judy, then, was not the fourth person helped. Judy was the third person helped, Prey was second, and the person who requested information of the historic homes tours was first (clue 2). Nagoto wasn't the third person helped (clue 3); Nagoto was helped first and, by elimination, Morton was the third person helped, and is Judy. Kevin isn't Oliveros (clue 4); Isaac, by elimination, is Oliveros. Isaac Oliveros didn't ask about the zoological park (clue 3); he asked about the antiques museum. By elimination, Prey asked about the zoological park and Kevin is Nagoto. In summary:

1st: Kevin Nagoto, historic homes tours
2nd: Linda Prey, zoological park
3rd: Judy Morton, campsites and fishing
4th: Isaac Oliveros, antiques museum

LOGIC PROBLEM 10

Fanny's first stop produced five items and the second had one (introduction). Three items were found in Food City (clue 3) and two on Charles Street (clue 6); one store, then, had four items. Fanny went to Charles Street before Food City (clue 6), so Charles Street was either the third or fourth stop and Food City fourth or fifth. Anchovy paste and papayas were in the same store (clue 2), but not the first (clue 4). They were bought before the Gourmet Shop (clue 7); anchovy paste and papayas, then, were third or fourth and the Gourmet Shop was fourth or fifth. The Village Center wasn't first or second (clue 9); it was the third store and had four items. Charles Street, then, was fourth and is the Gourmet Shop, anchovy paste and papayas were at the Village Center, and Food City was last. Westminster's wasn't first (clue 1); it was second and Country Market was first. Both feta cheese and smoked oysters were bought in the same store (clue 2) on Mulberry Street (clue 8). It wasn't last (clue 1) or first (clue 8); this store is the Village Center. By clue 8, pine nuts were bought first or second. By clue 1, pine nuts were found second at Westminster's on Lombard Street. By clue 8, coconut milk was purchased at Country Market. Sesame oil was found last (clue 4), but not on Oxbow Lane (clue 10). Country Market, then, is on Oxbow Lane and, by elimination, Food City is on Carter Avenue. Artichokes weren't bought at Food City (clue 3); they were bought after ginger root and fresh horseradish (clue 7); artichokes were at the Gourmet Shop and ginger root and fresh horseradish were at Country Market. Both habanero peppers and fresh pineapple were found before grape leaves (clue 5), which weren't last (clue 10); grape leaves were fourth and habanero peppers and fresh pineapple were first. By elimination, tarragon vinegar and avocados were last. In summary:

1st: Country Market, Oxbow Lane, coconut milk, fresh horseradish, fresh pineapple, ginger root, habanero peppers
2nd: Westminster's, Lombard Street, pine nuts
3rd: Village Center, Mulberry Street, anchovy paste, feta cheese, papayas, smoked oysters
4th: Gourmet Shop, Charles Street, artichokes, grape leaves
5th: Food City, Carter Avenue, avocados, sesame oil, tarragon vinegar

LOGIC PROBLEM 11

Mr. and Mrs. Key are the same age (clue 1). By clue 3, there is a set of twins and an older brother. One of the twins, then, is a boy, but not both (clue 9). The older boy makes snakes (clue 3) and calls them Legs (clue 7). Pat, who makes the animals called Flipster, is Mr. or Mrs. Key (clue 6). Three of the Keys are males; they are the three of the same sex mentioned in clue 2; Kit is the older son. Mr. Key and the boy twin are the one who makes dogs and the one who makes animals called Skips in some order (clue 2). If Mr. Key made the animals called Skips and the boy twin the dogs, Mrs. Key would be Pat (clue 6) and the girl twin would make the bunnies (clue 4). The bunnies are not called Dipster (clue 8), so the dogs would be called Dipster (clue 5). Mr. Key would then make the kittens and Mrs. Key would be Lee (clue 5). However, we have already determined that Mrs. Key would be Pat. Therefore, Mr. Key does not make the animals called Skips; Mr. Key makes the dogs and the boy twin makes the animals called Skips. Randy is Mrs. Key (clue 2) and Mr. Key, then, is Pat who makes the animals called Flipster. The one who makes the animals called Dipster is a female; by clue 5, then, she is Mrs. Key, the girl twin makes the kittens and the boy twin is Lee. The bunnies are not called Dipster (clue 8); they are called Skips. By elimination, the birds are called Dipster and the girl twin is Val. Also by elimination, Val's kittens are called Gigg. In summary:

Mr. Pat Key, dogs, Flipster
Mrs. Randy Key, birds, Dipster
older son, Kit Key, snakes, Legs
boy twin, Lee Key, bunnies, Skips
girl twin, Val Key, kittens, Gigg

LOGIC PROBLEM 12

Two of the five sweets were the same price (clue 3); there were, then, no more than four different prices. By clue 6, then, the four prices were represented, in descending order, by the most expensive treat, Ms. Hallet's purchase, each strip of candy dots purchased at Terry's Candy Palace, and each bag of licorice; each strip of candy dots cost 5¢ more than each bag of licorice, and Ms. Hallet's sweet cost 15¢ more than each strip of candy dots. The sweet that cost the most was not the package of dipping goo (clue 3) or the cinnamon drops (clue 4); the most expensive was a bag of chocolate chunks. The purchase at Yuki's Candy Emporium was not the packages of dipping goo (clue 1) or the cinnamon drops or the bags of chocolate chunks (clue 4); the bags of licorice were bought at Yuki's. By clue 3, the two bought at the same price did not include the bags of chocolate chunks. The two at the same price were the sweets bought at Gail's Candy Castle and the packages of dipping goo (clue 3); they are, then, the second-highest priced sweets and ones purchased by Ms. Hallet. The packages of dipping goo were bought by Pauline (clue 1), who is not Ms. Hallet (clue 7); the two treats that cost the same were Pauline's packages of dipping goo and Ms. Hallet's cinnamon drops. Ms. Hallet works at Gail's (clue 3). By clue 8, Pauline works at Brad's Candy Store and Ms. Hean bought the bags of chocolate chunks; the latter, by elimination, at Dan's Candy Creations. Jean is Ms. Hallet and Sara is Ms. Hean (clue 9). Dorothy bought the strips of candy dots and Ms. Wayner the bags of licorice (clue 5); the latter, by elimination, is Helene. Pauline is not Ms. Friendly (clue 2); Pauline is Ms. Adamson and, by elimination, Dorothy is Ms. Friendly. By clue 6, the price of Jean's and Pauline's sweets was 20¢ more than the bags of licorice bought at Yuki's; by clue 4, Jean's and Pauline's sweets cost twice as much as the bags of licorice and 10¢ less than the bags of chocolate chunks. Jean and Pauline, then, each paid 40¢ per sweet, each bag of licorice was 20¢, and each bag of chocolate chunks was 50¢. Since the candy dots cost 5¢ more than the licorice (clue 6), each strip of candy dots cost 25¢. In summary:

Sara Hean: 50¢, chocolate chunks, Dan's
Jean Hallet: 40¢, cinnamon drops, Gail's
Pauline Adamson: 40¢, dipping goo, Brad's
Dorothy Friendly: 25¢, candy dots, Terry's
Helene Wayner: 20¢, licorice, Yuki's

LOGIC PROBLEM 13

Each family provided hedge cuttings, bulbs, and another type of flower, all of which were the same color (clue 1). The parents are the same age and the teenagers are twins (clue 2); the ten-year-old, then, collected all the pink flowers (clue 5), which included rose cuttings (clue 2). Daffodils were given to the teenage girl and were not red (clue 2), white (clue 6), or blue (clue 13); they were yellow. The Cutters didn't give white flowers and knew only adults (clue 6). They didn't, then, give red or yellow (clue 2) or pink flowers (clue 5); they gave blue flowers. Neither the parents nor the ten-year-old received tulip bulbs (clue 11), so the teen boy did, and the tulips were red (clue 2). A parent collected primroses (clue 5), which were not white (clue 14); the primroses were blue. Lily bulbs were not blue or pink (clue 15); the lily bulbs were white. The Cutters' blue bulbs, then, were hyacinths or irises. The family who gave the Maxwells the Euryops cuttings didn't provide either hyacinth or iris bulbs (clue 12); the Cutters, then, didn't provide Euryops. The Cutters didn't provide camellias (clue 4) or geraniums (clue 13); they had a lilac hedge. Lilacs and hyacinths were not from the same family (clue 7); the Cutters, then, provided blue iris bulbs. By elimination, hyacinth bulbs were pink. Marigolds weren't from the same family as camellias (clue 4), geraniums (clue 9), or pink rose cuttings (clue 13); they were from the same family as the Euryops. The Hunters didn't provide marigolds and Euryops (clue 10), nor did the Fowlers or Dempseys (clue 16); the Ellisons provided the marigolds and Euryops. The Ellisons didn't provide white lily bulbs (clue 9), red tulips (clue 11), or pink flowers (clue 13); they provided the daffodils and other yellow flowers. Pink hyacinths and roses weren't from the Dempseys (clue 3) or the Fowlers (clue 5); the Hunters gave the Maxwells pink flowers. The geraniums weren't from the same family as white lily bulbs (clue 9); the red geraniums, then, came with the tulips and white camellias came with lily bulbs. The Fowlers were friends of a teenager (clue 5); they didn't, then, provide white flowers (clue 6); the Fowlers provided red flowers and the Dempseys provided white flowers. The cuttings from the yellow Euryops hedge were collected by a teenager, so the carnations were collected by the youngest child (clue 8). The carnations, then, were pink. The Dempseys didn't provide petunia seeds (clue 3); the Dempseys provided alyssum seedlings and the Fowlers provided petunias. In summary:

Cutters: blue lilac cuttings, iris bulbs, primroses
Dempseys: white camellia cuttings, lily bulbs, alyssum
Ellisons: yellow Euryops cuttings, daffodil bulbs, marigolds
Fowlers: red geranium cuttings, tulip bulbs, petunias
Hunters: pink rose cuttings, hyacinth bulbs, carnations

LOGIC PROBLEM 14

By clue 1, Gene's father and grandfather were both in their 20s when all their sons were born. By clue 8, there were no twins and only one son was born when the father's ages were 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, and 28. Each had to have a son when 21, 24, 27, and 29 to reach the total of 14 sons; three of the ages in clue 8 were Gene's father's and the other three Gene's grandfather's. Both Gene and his father were seventh (and last) sons; they, then, were the two born when the grandfather and father were 29. By clue 3, Gene's father was 25 when one of his sons was born. By clue 7, either Christopher, Harold, or Miles is Gene's grandfather; by clue 5, his grandfather is not Harold, and Axel and Harold are of different generations and were born when their fathers were 21, 24, or 27; the same is true of Jake and Oscar. Since Oscar's father is limited to one of those three ages, by clue 4, Boris's father was 20, 23, or 26 when Boris was born and Earl's father was 22, 25, or 28 when Earl was born. If Fallon were Gene's brother, by clue 2, Christopher, Leo, Paul, and Karl would also be his brothers. Those five plus one from each of the clue 5 Axel/Harold and Jake/Oscar pairs would give Gene too many brothers. Therefore, Fallon is Gene's father or uncle. If the five men mentioned in clue 2 plus two from clue 5 were all of Gene's father's generation, by clue 7, Harold wouldn't be the one of that pair in Christopher's generation, so Axel would have to be. However, by clue 6, the age difference between Axel and Dylan (different generations) could not be duplicated by Neal and Earl (same generation). Therefore, one of the two spans in clue 2 involves all three generations. By elimination, Christopher is Gene's grandfather. By clue 2, Leo is Gene's brother and Paul and Karl are his uncles from the second generation. By clue 4, Boris, Oscar, and Earl are either uncles or brothers. If they were from the second generation, by clue 6, Neal would be Gene's brother and Dylan and Axel would be his uncles, but this would be too many uncles. Therefore, Boris, Oscar, and Earl are Gene's older brothers. By clue 5, Jake is an uncle, and by clue 6, Neal is a brother. Since Earl and Neal are of the same generation, Dylan and Axel also are and they are of Gene's father's generation. By clue 5, Harold is Gene's final brother and, by clue 7, Miles the final member of Gene's father's generation. By clue 6, Neal is younger than Earl, so was born when the father was older than when Earl was born; only Gene (born when his father was 29) would be younger than Earl if the clue 4 sequence was 26-27-28, so that isn't correct. By clue 2, Fallon has both younger and older brothers, so he was not born to a 20- or 29-year-old father; the older Paul wasn't born to a 28- or 29-year-old father and the younger Karl wasn't been born to a 20- or 21-year-old father. Gene's grandfather Christopher was 29 when Gene's father was born, so had to be at least 49 when Gene's oldest brother was born and was 58 when Gene was born. Clue 2's Christopher-Fallon-Leo spread requires Fallon to be born to at least a 25-year-old Christopher (50 when Leo was born); clue 3, however, says that 25 isn't that age (known to be the father's age when one of Gene's brothers was born from above). Fallon was born to a 26-, 27-, or 28-year-old Christopher and Leo to a respective 52-, 54-, or 56-year-old grandfather; subtracting Leo's father's 29 from those years makes him 23, 24, or 27 when Leo was born. If clue 4's Boris-Oscar-Earl sequence were 23-24-25, Leo would have to have been born to a 27-year-old father. That would make Fallon's father 28 when he was born. By clue 2, Karl's father would be 29 and Paul's 27. By clue 5, Jake's father would have been the same 24 as Oscar's. By clue 6, Neal's father would be 26 (Leo 27, Fallon the only 28, and Gene 29), making him one year younger than Earl. By clue 5, the fathers of Harold and Axel were the same age; by clue 8, that wouldn't be 20 or 22 when only one son was born and all of Harold's possible ages from 23 up are accounted for. Fathers' ages of 21 would be all that are possible for Harold and Axel; by clue 6, Dylan's father would, then, have been 22 for the same one year difference as Neal and Earl. However, clue 6 says Dylan's father wasn't 22. The Boris-Oscar-Earl sequence is 20-21-22. Jake's father, then, was also 21. Three of the single son years of Gene's brothers are 20, 22, and 25; Christopher was 23, 26, and 28 when three of Gene's uncles were born. This eliminates 23 for Leo and, in turn, 26 for Fallon. Karl's father's age was either 28 or 29 for Karl to be younger (clue 2) than Fallon's age of 27 or 28. This, then, limits the older Paul's father's age possibilities to 26 or 27. Earl's father's 22 versus Neal's 25 or 27, not 24 (clue 6) or 26 or 28, which are uncles' ages, makes their age difference 3 or 5. By clue 6, Dylan is 3 or 5 years younger than Axel. By clue 5, Axel's father was one of the remaining two like-year ages of 24 or 27 when Axel was born. Dylan's father, then, would be 27 or 29. By elimination, Miles is the uncle of Gene who was born when Christopher was 23. By clue 2, if Paul's father was 27, Fallon's would have to be 28, and Karl's 29. Leo's father would also be 27 if Fallon is 28. The only matching age left would be 24 for clue 5's Axel and Harold. Only Neal would be left as the brother born when Gene's father was 25. However, the three-year Earl-Neal difference would not, then, be matched by a like three-year Axel-Dylan difference (clue 6), as Dylan's father was neither 27 nor 21 when Dylan was born. Leo's father was 25, Fallon's 27, Karl's 28, and Paul's 26. Axel and Harold's fathers were 24, Neal's was 27, and Dylan is left as Gene's father. In summary:

Grandfather: Christopher

Uncle Jake	21	Brother Boris	20
Uncle Miles	23	Brother Oscar	21
Uncle Axel	24	Brother Earl	22
Uncle Paul	26	Brother Harold	24
Uncle Fallon	27	Brother Leo	25
Uncle Karl	28	Brother Neal	27
Father Dylan	29	Gene	29

LOGIC PROBLEM 15

Each building has a different number of stories between 3 and 48. There are two streets with only two buildings on them (E and J); Techly Street is one of these (clue 10). The tallest and shortest buildings are, in some order, #12 and either #7 or #15 (clue 10). There are three streets with four buildings on them (G, I, and K); two of these three streets are Xinnia Street (clue 5) and Porter Street (clue 11). Buildings #7, #12, and #15 are not located on G, I, or K. The tallest and the shortest buildings, then, are not located on either Xinnia or Porter Streets. The Upsilon Building is not 3 stories and the Theta Building is not 48 stories (clue 5). The number of stories of the Theta, Beta, Rho, and Upsilon Buildings, respectively, is either 42, 30, 10, and 4 or 45, 33, 11, and 5 stories (clue 5). The Sigma Building is not 3 stories and the Alpha Building is not 48 stories (clue 11). The number of stories of the Alpha, Psi, Gamma, and Sigma Buildings, respectively, is either 36, 12, 8, and 4 or 42, 14, 10, and 5 (clue 11). By clue 5, either the Rho Building is 10 stories or the Upsilon Building is 5 stories. The Alpha, Psi, Gamma, and Sigma Buildings, then, are not 42, 14, 10, and 5 stories respectively; they are 36, 12, 8, and 4. The Theta, Beta, Rho, and Upsilon Buildings, then, are 45, 33, 11, and 5 stories. The 5-story Upsilon Building and the 33-story Beta Building are both located on Xinnia Street, G, I, or K (clue 5). The 5-story building isn't on G (clue 9), and the 33-story building isn't on K (clue 13); Xinnia Street, then, is the I street. The 12-story Psi Building is on Porter Street, G or K (clue 11). The 12-story building isn't on K (clue 9); Porter Street, then, is the G street. Neither the Mu nor the Omega Building is among the four buildings on Porter Street. Buildings #4 and #17 are, in some order, the Mu Building (clue 2) and the Omega Building (clue 7). Valley Street intersects both Yonder (clue 2) and Urbana (clue 7). These three streets are perimeter streets; Valley Street, then, is K and Yonder and Urbana Streets are, in some order, A and F. Sunset and Winter Streets intersect (clue 1); one of these runs north-south and is H or J. Queens and Marina Streets intersect (clue 6); one of these runs north-south and is H or J. Techly Street is E (clue 10). Buildings #12 and #15 are, in some order, tallest and shortest (clue 10). Neither is at the corner of Techly and Porter Streets; neither, then, is the 4-story building. The shortest building, then, is 3 stories. Of the four buildings located on a southeast corner (#1, #6, #11, and #15), #6 is at the corner of Queens and Marina Streets (clue 6). The Kappa Building is #6; Queens and Marina Streets are, in some order, B and H (clue 6). Either Sunset or Winter is J. By elimination, Nature Street is either C or D, both of which have three buildings. In either case, there is a building at the corner of Nature and Porter which is 4, 8, 12, or 36 stories. All three buildings on Nature Street have a combined total of 16 stories (clue 8). The building at the corner of Nature and Porter Streets isn't 8 stories because then the other two buildings on Nature Street would be 3 and 5 stories and the 3-story building is on Techly Street, which doesn't intersect Nature Street. The building at the corner of Nature and Porter isn't more than 8 stories; it is the 4-story Sigma Building. The other two buildings on Nature Street total 12 stories (clue 8); they are 5 and 7 stories. The 5-story Upsilon Building is on Xinnia Street; Nature Street, then, is D and C is either Sunset or Winter Street. The 5-story Upsilon Building is #10 and the 4-story Sigma Building is #11. The Zeta Building is 7 stories and is #13 (clue 8). The 12-story Psi Building is #14 (clue 9). The Omega Building is not #4 (clue 7); it is #17. Building #1 isn't 36 stories (clue 7); it is the 8-story Gamma Building. By elimination, the 36-story Alpha Building is #5. The Omega Building is 47 stories (clue 7). The tallest building is #12 or #15; it is, then, 48 stories. The Mu Building is #4 and Yonder Street is A (clue 2). Urbana Street is F (clue 7). The 33-story Beta Building isn't #2 or #3 (clue 13); it is #16. Sunset and Winter Streets are, in some order, C and J. The 24-story Lambda Building is #7, #9, or #12 (clue 1). It is not #7 (clue 1) or #12 (clue 10); the Lambda Building is #9. Sunset Street is C (clue 1); Winter Street, then, is J. Building #2 is either the 45-story Theta Building or the 11-story Rho Building. The total number of stories of #2 and #4 is 50 (clue 12). The Mu Building, at #4, isn't 5 stories; #2, then, isn't 45 stories. Building #2 is the 11-story Rho Building. The Mu Building is 39 stories (clue 12). Building #3 is the 45-story Theta Building. Neither #6 nor #8 is 3, 4, 5, 7, or 8 stories; the minimum combined stories for them is 15. The minimum possible combined total for all three buildings on B is 60 stories; B, then, is not Marina Street (clue 3). Marina Street is H; Queens Street, then, is B. Building #15 is either 3 or 48 stories. Building #15 is not 48 (clue 3); #15, then, is the 3-story Chi Building. The Kappa Building is 32 stories (clue 3). By elimination, #12 is the tallest building with 48 stories. Building #12 is the Epsilon Building (clue 10). The Iota Building is #7 and #8 is the 27-story building (clue 4). By elimination, #8 is the Delta Building. The 20-story building, then, is the Iota Building. In summary:

Streets: A = Yonder, B = Queens, C = Sunset, D = Nature, E = Techly, F = Urbana, G = Porter, H = Marina, I = Xinnia, J = Winter, K = Valley.

Buildings (stories): #1 = Gamma (8), #2 = Rho (11), #3 = Theta (45), #4 = Mu (39), #5 = Alpha (36), #6 = Kappa (32), #7 = Iota (20), #8 = Delta (27), #9 = Lambda (24), #10 = Upsilon (5), #11 = Sigma (4), #12 = Epsilon (48), #13 = Zeta (7), #14 = Psi (12), #15 = Chi (3), #16 = Beta (33), #17 = Omega (47).

WHAT'S THE ORDER?

1. If 2 were not part of the answer, by clue A, of the digits 5, 6, and 8, two would be part of the answer. By clue C, of the digits 7, 1, and 4, two would be part of the answer. 3 and 9, then, would not be part of the answer. This, however, contradicts clue D. Therefore, 2 is part of the answer and, by clue C, is in the first position. Only one of the digits 7, 1, and 4 (clue C) and one of the digits 3, 6, and 9 (clue D) are part of the answer. Of the remaining digits 5 and 8, then, one is part of the answer. By clue A, the digit 6 is not part of the answer and 8 is in the last position. By clue D, 3 or 9 is needed. By clue B, 7 is part of the answer. By clue C, 7 is in the second position. By clue D, 9 is in the third position. The answer is 2798.

2. If 6 were part of the answer, it would be in the second position (clue B). But clue D contradicts this. Therefore, 6 is not part of the answer. If 8 were part of the answer, neither 3 nor 4 would be (clue B). By clue C, both 2 and 7 would be part of the answer, with 2 in the first position. By clue B, however, 8 would be in the first position. Therefore, 8 is not part of the answer. By clue B, either 3 or 4 is part of the answer. By clue C, either 2 or 7 is part of the answer. By elimination, of the digits 1, 5, and 9, two are part of the answer. By clue D, either 1 or 9 is part of the answer, as is 5. Also by clue D, 4 is not part of the answer; 3, then, is, and is in the third position (clue B). By clue A, either 1 is in the first position or 2 is in the second position. If 2 were in the second position, C would not receive two Xs. The first position, then, is occupied by 1, and 2 is not part of the answer. The 7 is in the second position (clue C). By elimination, 5 is in the fourth position. The answer is 1735.

BY THE NUMBERS

1. M = 9, N = 2, P = 5, Q = 3, R = 0

2. X = 2, Y = 9, Z = 7, A = 5, B = 1, C = 0

IT JUST FIGURES!

1-b; 2-c; 3-a; 4-b; 5-c; 6-b; 7-a.

FIGURE IT OUT

1. The clerk was puzzled because the percentages didn't add up to 100%. If the extra bat was to solve the problem, then it must be the extra 2%. If one bat is 2%, then 12 bats are 24%, 18 bats are 36%, 9 bats are 18%, and 10 bats are 20%. Therefore, 12 bats go to Chicago, 18 to Philadelphia, 9 to New York, and 10 to Los Angeles.

2. John and Jane will have received the same amount of money. John receives $200,000 the first year, $210,000 the second year, and $220,000 the third year for a total of $630,000. Jane receives $100,000 for the first six months, and $102,000 for the second six months. The second year, she gets $104,000 and $106,000. The third year, she gets $108,000 and $110,000. This also totals $630,000.

THE KEITH DIAMONDS

Inspector Larry Brown changed his mind about the diamonds being hidden in Sheila Grant's leather bag when he noticed the heavy nicotine stains on her fingers. Obviously, she usually smoked without a holder. Hence, he was correct that the elaborate holder was just a prop to conceal the diamonds.

STUDENT SCREENING

75 – 38 = 37 who passed only the first part of the exam; 55 – 38 = 17 who passed only the second part of the exam; 37 + 17 + 38 = 92 who passed either one or both parts of the exam; 120 – 92 = 28 students who failed both parts of the exam

FUN WITH FACTS AND FIGURES

1. 4 x 5 = 20
2. ÷ 10 = 2
3. + 10 = 12
4. ÷ 3 = 4
5. – 2 = 2 (acquaintance, accommodate)
6. x 6 = 12
7. + 31 = 43
8. – 4 = 39
9. + 1 = 40
10. – 24 = 16

WORD ARITHMETIC

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1. N A T U R E/ S H O W
2. T W O/ H A N D L E S
3. I/ A M/ N O/ P R U D E
4. N E W/ P R O D U C T
5. S I M P L E R/ W A Y
6. P U R C H A S I N G
7. A/ G I R L/ S C O U T
8. H E R/ L A W S U I T
9. P U N C H/ B O W L S
10. B O L D/ P R I N C E
11. B I G/ P A Y M E N T
12. G Y R O P L A N E S
13. M Y/ B L A C K/ T I E
14. W A I T/ F O R/ B U S
15. H Y S T E R I C A L
16. F A B L E D/ K I N G
17. O I L Y/ S M U D G E
18. Q U A D R I C E P S
19. S I L K E N/ T O G A
20. D O U B L E/ K N I T
21. W R I N K L E D/ U P
22. N I C E/ A P L O M B
23. O L D/ C H I M N E Y
24. M E N/ O F/ S T R A W
25. C H A R L E S T O N
26. A F T E R G L O W S
27. C R E D I T A B L Y
28. M O N E Y/ T A L K S
29. R E A L/ T H I N G S
30. S I T/ A N D/ F U M E
31. J U N G L E/ C A T S
32. T H I S/ C A N D L E
33. G O/ B A N K R U P T
34. E I G H T Y- F O U R
35. F L A S H Y/ G O W N
36. O U R/ K I T C H E N
37. A R T I C H O K E S
38. S Y N O P T I C A L

(summarizing)

39. U N M O T H E R L Y
40. B L A C K T H O R N

(thorny shrub of the rose family)

41. G A R D E N/ C I T Y
42. W E N T/ P U B L I C
43. C L A Y/ P I G E O N
44. S N U G/ J A C K E T
45. S A Y/ T H E/ W O R D

KROSS NUMBER HELPS

1: 1739 2: 959110

CROSS SUMS HELPS

1: 9341	6: 7143	11: 975	16: 932
2: 238	7: 3489	12: 462	17: 8795
3: 153	8: 261	13: 9487	18: 764893
4: 8927	9: 3126	14: 841	19: 723189
5: 12497	10: 2413	15: 1425	20: 5142

CROSSMATH HELP

7-Down is 28 ÷ 7

FIGURE LOGIC HELPS

1. 5-Across is 84.
2. 3-Down is 341.
3. By clue 4-Down, the last digit of 16-Across is 0.
4. 1-Across is 46.
5. 5-Down is 11.
6. By clue 25-Across, 21-Down is 16.
7. The first digit of 31-Across is 1.
8. By clue 28-C, 16-C is 11.
9. 30-Down is 97, 75, 53, or 31 (clue 30-Down). 24-Across, then, is 79, 57, 35, or 13. By clue 12-Across, 24-Across is 57.
10. 15-Across's first digit is at least 5 (clue 5), so 4-Down's first digit is at least 3 (clue 4). By clue 5, then, 3-Across is 13 or 14 and 25-Down is 91 or 98. If 25-Down were 91, 17-Down would end with 1 (clue 3). 27-Across, then, would be 11. 17-Down would be 121 (clue 3). 17-Down, however, is a four-digit number, so 25-Down is not 91; 25-Down is 98.

FIGURE LOGIC 9 STARTING BOX

Figure Logic 9 begins in the 2nd box across.

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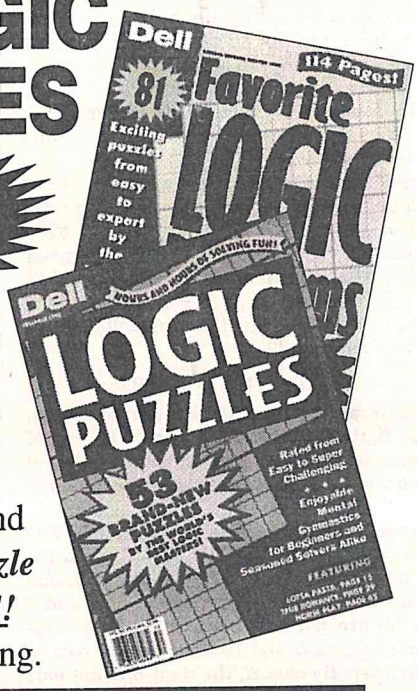

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